CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared ; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
BOVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,658—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1896.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th April.
B.M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	18th ,,
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	R. G. Murray	25th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	9th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	4263	M. DeHorne	16th ,,
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI MARSEILLES and LONDON.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard a Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 25th March 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA	F. Kossovich	3,185	350	7th May '96
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June '96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

		1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs.	960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs.	1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st April '96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 7, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. DOOBALDUINO	30th April 1896
S. S. PO	28th May 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 2, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5639	C. Delacroix	18th April 1896.
YARRA	4255	C. de Maubeuge	16th May ,,
SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June ,,
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July ,,
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
NATAL	Verron	4,074	9th April, 1896.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. ALPHEE, Captain Etienne, will SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA and BUSHIRE, on or about the 9th April, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "G.P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th April, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 11th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,495 tons, on the 14th April, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on or about the 16th April, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, about the 14th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BOOLDANA" 2,860 tons, about the 14th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, sailing about 18th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th April, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. MUTTRA	4,641	On or about the 30th April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th March, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

REDUCTION IN PRICE

OF our well-kown and celebrated *** PINET CASTILLON'S BRANDY which commands a sale larger than any other well-known Brands. BEWARE of glittering advertisements.

In order to increase the popularity of this famous Brandy we have REDUCED the PRICE from to-day to Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:
NOWROSJI ARDESIR AND SONS.
To be had at D. C. OOMRIGAR,
Opposite Crawford Market, and all Wine Merchants.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle ; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FILTERS.

CHEAVEN'S NEW PATENT "IDIOCATHARTES,"

TRADE MARK.

REMOVABLE PLATE WATER FILTER.

Easy to manage and to clean. Simple. Scientific !

In all sizes from ½ gall. to 6 galls. Price from Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 40 cash.

It will be seen that this NEW FILTER differs entirely from any which has ever before been introduced, and that the Water is not only perfectly purified, but also oxygenated and rendered brisk and pleasant to the taste, and the effect it exercises, even upon the blackest and foulest Water, is surprising ; chemical analysis fails to detect the least trace of impurity in the water after once passing through this Filter.

DOULTON'S IMPROVED

MANGANOUS CARBON FILTER.

In addition to the Manganous Carbon Block, the Filter is composed of two layers of Manganous Carbon in a granulated and powdered state, placed over the Block, the combination forming a most effectual purifying medium.

In sizes from ½ gall. to 4 galls. Price from Rs. 8-4 to Rs. 22-8 cash.

GLASS TABLE FILTERS.

GLASS JUGS
From one pint, Rs. 3, to 4 pints, Rs. 5, cash.
DECANTERS
Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5 cash,

POCKET FILTERS. FRENCH STONE FILTERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NO one can read a good and interesting Book for an hour without being the better and happier for it. Not merely for the moment, but the memory remains with us : stores of bright and happy thought which we can call up when we will.

The FIRST EDITION of 20,000 COPIES of MARIE CORELLI'S MIGHTY ATOM, Rs. 2-12, was sold before publication in London on March 23rd. A second large Edition is in the press. Orders are now registered.

MILITARY WORKS.	A Complete List of all the Government Publications and General Military Works, revised to March, 1896. *Post free on application.*
MEDICAL WORKS.	New Revised List of all the Latest Standard Medical Works. *Post free on application.*
ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.	A Complete List of Grammars, Dictionaries and other Publications. Also a List of Text Books for the different Government Examinations. *Post free on application.*
MASONIC WORKS.	Full Detailed List of Standard Masonic Text Books. *Post free to Members of the Craft.*
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NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.	Low Subscription Rates for Six or Twelve Months. *Quickest Despatch* via Brindisi only. Price List *Post free on application.*
PLAYS, FARCES.	French's Acting Editions—can be performed without Payment of any Fees. New List giving Number of Acts, Characters, &c. *Post free on application.*

OUTSIDE ORRISALINE. The Dentifrice combining a Mouth Wash and Gum Preserver with the Antiseptic action of a first class Teeth Polish. 1 Re. 8 As. INSIDE SOUND WHITE TEETH.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,—BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, having decided to RETIRE from BOMBAY at the end of their current Lease in August 1896, will allow a

SPECIAL DISCOUNT

FOR

CASH ONLY

on all heavy Goods, such as CLOCKS, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., in order to clear off as much of this class of Stock as possible and to avoid the trouble and expense of forwarding the same to their Calcutta House.

MILITARY SIGNALLING OR RIFLE RANGE CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.

In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.

We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

DESCRIPTION.

Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.

We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS

SHOULD INSPECT OUR SPECIALLY SELECTED STOCK OF TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

GLADSTONE BAGS, HAND BAGS,
OVERLAND TRUNKS,
SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS,
HOLDALLS, RUG STRAPS,
RUGS, MAUDS,
DECK CHAIRS, &c., &c.

Our New Illustrated Catalogues free on application.

THORPE AND CO.,

TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.

LATHAM AND Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India, for the following :—

JOHN DEWAR AND SON'S Special Old Highland.
Ditto Extra Special Old Highland.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

LATHAM & CO.,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

YOU CANNOT COUGH
IF YOU TAKE KEMP'S
PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP

FOR many years the Leading Remedy in India in all cases of Cough, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and Chest Complaints generally, it still maintains its recognised position as

THE BEST,

and is superior to any imported Remedy,
Price Re. 1 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SERRAVALLO'S
FERRUGINOUS QUININE,
THE
GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.

OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,

Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an

EXQUISITE TASTE.

Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY :

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE SUMMER

A suitable medicine for family use is

KEMP'S
SUMMER
EFFERVESCENT

Re. 1-4 per Bottle.

It possesses the advantage over imported Salts and Salines of being freshly made and is always reliable, preparations of this kind being peculiarly liable to deterioration with age.

SUITABLE alike for Adults and Children.

SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED ARTICLE.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

OF LOVELY AROMA,
SWEET, COOL, DELICATE
AND HIGHLY REFRESHING
KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH
ELIXIR

is the sweetest, freshest, and purest, Liquid Dentifrice in existence, and is found simply indispensable by persons of taste who have once used it.

It forms a thoroughly efficient Tooth Cleanser, and is incomparable as a Wash for the Mouth and Gums, and for sweetening and perfuming the Breath.

Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.
Superior to any Imported Article.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, APRIL 10TH.
LAST PERFORMANCE (BUT ONE) IN INDIA
Of the popular Entertainers.
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.
LAST NIGHT OF THE PRESENT GREAT PROGRAMME
With all its beautiful Music, Original Grotequeries, and
IMPERSONATIONS OF PECULIAR PEOPLE.
Admission as usual. Box Plan SOUNDY'S.
THOS. P. HUDSON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, APRIL 11TH,
HUDSON'S FAREWELL APPEARANCE IN INDIA.
Grand Complimentary Benefit tendered to
MISS MAY HABGOOD.
Under the patronage and presence of
CAPTAIN MACONOCHIE AND OFFICERS.
H. M. S. Marathon.
Brilliant Programme.

Souvenir autograph photo engraving of Miss Habgood given gratis to all Patrons.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NADIR," 2,041 Tons, Captain W. J. CREBBIN will Sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS, and CALCUTTA, on the 11th April 1896.

Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.
For Freight and Passage apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.
44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

TWO
WONDERFULLY
CHEAP
LAMPS
AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW
AND CO.'S,

THE LITTLE JEWEL
30 CANDLE POWER
CENTRAL DRAUGHT.
BRILLIANT WHITE LIGHT.
Rs. 2-12 each.

THE "WONDER"
40 CANDLE POWER
CENTRAL DRAUGHT
New Patent Wick raiser,
Rs. 3-8 each.
SPLENDID VALUE.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW
AND COMPANY.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
STOREKEEPER WANTED.

WANTED, for the Southern Mahratta Railway Head-Quarters, Hubli, a thoroughly qualified Railway STOREKEEPER. Previous Railway experience essential.

Copies only of Certificates, which will not be returned, should be sent.

The sanctioned pay of the appointment is Rs. 600, rising by increments of Rs. 50 for each year's approved service to Rs. 750 per mensem.

Apply to the AGENT, Southern Mahratta Railway, Dharwar.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 7th April, 1896.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on Thursday, the 9th April, 1896, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 50 per Share, (Free of Income Tax), for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1895, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on and after, MONDAY, the 13th April, 1896, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to Shareholders, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 9th day of April, 1896, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 9th April, 1896.

SALVAGE SALE.
ON ACCOUNT OF THE FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES CONCERNED.

A LARGE quantity of wines, champagne, spirits, and liquors, of all qualities salved from the Army and Navy Stores Fire now on SALE to the Trade or Private Consumers, at very low prices and in quantities from one dozen upwards. Most of the wine is in excellent condition and can be seen at the Cellars at rear of the Premises, destroyed by the fire on and from the 8th April.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI S. & W. CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Interim DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 35 Per Share for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1895, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P. M., to the Registered Shareholders of that day, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 15th to 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Secretary.
Bombay, 9th April, 1893.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIPS' FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., in the P. and O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon—

A quantity of old stores, ships' requisites, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old flags, old ropes, scrap and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, old boiler, about 450 gross brass and iron screws, suitable mostly for cabinet work, copper brads assorted, composition nails assorted, a quantity of table knives, carpets and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay Customs duty, &c., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of auction.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot:—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c. consisting of old screw, augurs, angle iron, ink bottles, guard belts, hand barrows, bolts, scrap belting, cans, canvas pipes and belting, crowbars, iron chains, chisels, cotters, clips, old files, fire bars, hoop iron, scrap iron, brass hinges brass tubes, steel scrap, corrugated sheets, leather scrap, old rails, timber teak scrap, lorry wheels and axles, zinc sheet pieces, sleepers, pulleys, turntables, old furniture, and miscellaneous other articles.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment noted on each lot, and the purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for the removal.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 10th April, 1896.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
FINEST OLD
HIGHLAND MALT,
The Most Popular Whisky in India,
Rs. 35-6 per dozen, Cash.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in tents near the Bandstand, the valuable and handsome substantial-made teak and blackwood household furniture, platedware crockery and glassware table ornaments, windproof lamps, a double pole tent 14 by 24, &c, the property of a gentleman.
The property is on view.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Flagstaff House," near the Government House Gate, Parel, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, handsome cottage piano, harmonium, English iron safe, first-rate full-size slate billiard-table with balls, cues, six-light brass lamp, etc., by Burroughs and Wattz, two Japanese jinrickshaws, 2 D. B. 12 bore sporting guns by Lock and Murcott of London, in case, strong built light landau, handsome grey Arab horse and harness, Surat cow with female calf, garden roller, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, windproof lamps, etc., the property of S. TOMLINSON, Esq., Water Engineer, Bombay Municipality.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
N. B.—Carriages will be waiting at the Parel Tramway Terminus on the day of sale to take purchasers to the bungalow.

On SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 21, Railway Quarters, near the B. B. and C. I. R. Workshop, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany iron-framed square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Seehne, Stuttgart, table ornaments, pictures, windproof lamps, &c., the property of J. JENNINGS, Esq.
The property is on view.

OUTRIGHT SALE OF 16 HORSES OF THE 1ST LANCERS, HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
16 Arab and Persian horses of the 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, suitable for driving and riding purposes.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods add the following:—
1 mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy and Co.
25 bales, each 5 cwts, straw boards.
1 double-barrel breach-loading gun.
10 cases, each 60 dozen, glycerine soap manufactured by Messrs. K. Hudetz and Co., Bohemia.
2 side-saddles and 1 set double harness.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor—
4 cases containing 16 gross and 8 dozen buffalo pickers.
On account of the concerned—
2 cases each 100 warps silk yarn.
By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Amji Lockum, consisting of gold mounted bangles, silver anklets, gold earrings, necklace, ivory bangles with gold foil, gold and silver ornaments, Australian and German dollars, wearing apparel, copper and brass utensils, &c
The effects of the late THOMAS REID Esq., consisting of silver watch, gold mounted hair chain and signet ring.

AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 light serviceable dog-cart.
1 nearly new light landau with a grey waler horse and harness.
1 handsome bay Arab horse going in harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone Circle, above the office of Messrs. Latham Abercrombie and Co., the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, one ebonized upright grand piano with iron frame and over strung bass, full compass, one English ice-box with refiegerator, English ice-box, English iron safe, Singers hand and foot sewing machines, fancy cretonne and other door curtains, oleographs, large size, nearly new musical box, perambulator, table ornaments, windproof lamps, flower pots, etc., the property of C. JOST, Esq., proceeding to Europe.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 40, Marine Lines, the very valuable and neat substantial teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Sochne, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's windproof lamps, fancy door curtains, Brussels' carpets, a collection of chorn flower pots, etc., the property of Lieutenant-Colonel C. A EMPSON, R.A.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, at 3 p.m., by order of the Assignees, and on account and risk of C. F. Unger, formerly District Inspector of Police, Buldana, and now at Poona, a policy of Assurance in the Standard Life Assurance Company, Bombay Branch, bearing No. 028 T. B. class C. for Rs. 5,000 on the life of the said C. F. Unger. The policy is dated the 6th April, 1886.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. Bland and Noble, the Solicitors for the Assignees, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 10th April, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Phillips and Co., the surplus stock of Messrs. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., consisting of rich glass and crockeryware, platedware, very handsome dining and drawing-room cabinets, large English pier glasses in gilt frames, rich table ornaments, iron and brass four-post bedsteads, English ice-boxes, cooking utensils, pieces of chintz and cretonne, carpets, rugs, tapestry, cloth, silk, razai, English wall brackets, curtain cloth, &c., &c.
The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 3, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture by "Wimbridge" and "John Roberts," best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate grand square piano by "John Broadwood and Sons," first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Brigadier-General W. GATACRE, leaving the district.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods—

AT 1-30 P.M.
1 English-built dog-cart, in very good order.
1 handsome strong-built victoria with removable coach-box.
1 chesnut gelding, 15-3, 5 years, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 grey Arab, 13-3, 5 years, going in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome strong nut-meg grey Arab horse 5 years 14-2½ very quiet, goes well in harness, the property of a gentleman having no further use of him.
1 rally cart with new wheels and an Arab gelding, aged, a splendid trotter.
1 four-seated dog-cart with a grey Arab pony, 13-1, going in harness and saddle.
The property of R. A. BRANSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law—
1 handsome strong victoria, nearly new, with a handsome, strong well-bred bay Arab horse and brass-mounted single harness

AUCTION SALE of Persian and Waler Horses at "Locksley Hall" Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

On SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—
On account of Mushadi Goolamali—
7 Persian horses.
On account of the B. I. S. N. Co.—
5 horses.
And a few walers quiet and trained to single and double harness.
The horses are now on view.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions from Mr. R. J. Hunter to sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Stephens and Son's Stables, Girgaum, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th, & SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 30 p.m., each day, the whole of his batch of over 70 horses, comprising 15 grandly matched pairs, consisting of bay, brown, and chesnut teams, from 15-2 to 16-2 high, well-bred and splendidly matched, also several excellent chargers, single harness horses, gentlemen and ladies' horses, one very superior ladies' horse, has been ridden since arrival by a lady, he is an upstanding well-bred horse, perfect in his paces, good snaffle mouth, and free from any vice.

Descriptive catalogues are published This batch will be found on inspection equal to the best that has ever been offered to the public before.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT DURGA ROAD, MAHIM.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr Yeswantrao Anandrao Dangay, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Dominick Manoel De Cruz, the following landed property:—

All that piece of land, situate on the west side of Durga Road at Mahim in the registration sub-district of Bombay in the island of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 7, new No. 1,1846 and new Survey No. 7, containing by admeasurement 80 square yards or thereabouts, together with the building or dwelling-house erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward G, No. 5293 (1) and Street No. 38, and bounded on the east by the said Durga road, on the west partly by the property belonging to the said Dominick Manoel De Cruz and partly by the property of Jehangeer Hormusjee Mody, on the north by the sweepers' gully, and beyond that by the property of the said Jehangeer Hormusjee Mody, and on the south by the property belonging to the said John De Cruz and partly by the property belonging to the said Dominick Manoel De Cruz.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 10th April, 1896.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay;
THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta;
HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

FOR Rs. 2-6
ALL EARLY APPLICANTS WILL RECEIVE A BOTTLE OF
BEEHIVE BRANDY
AND A COPY OF
THE ROYAL ALBUM
Containing 16 Panel size Portraits of the Royal Family taken by W. and D. Downey, with a short and interesting Biography beneath each plate.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.
BAHADURS No. 2.
BAHADURS No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 4.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS
BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000	=	Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000	=	" 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 4,020,000	=	" 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
GORDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board:
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE.
Agent.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL..............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOUNDED 1805.
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS.............. £577,096
Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co.
Agents in Bombay.
23, Apollo Street.

THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

FOUNDED 1848.

GRESHAM'S INDIAN RATES are exceptionally Low and no Debts are added to Policies, thus avoiding Complicated Tables.

Compare the Rates before Insuring Elsewhere.

There is nothing desirable in the Life Assurance system which this Society does not provide Cheaply and Profitably.

The public appreciation of the advantages offered by the Society is evidenced by the following summary of the number and amount of Policies issued by the Society during 6 years from 1888 to 1894.

POLICIES ISSUED.

Number.	Amount.	New Premiums.
£49489	£15,802,278	£590,289

Payments under Policies.	Total Assets.
£3,967,382	£5,536,659

Annual Income.
£1,012,786

The Gresham with its great organization and boundless enterprise is one of our Life Assurance Wonders—"The Fortnight," May 1895.

Policies issued in Rupees and paid in Rupees.

Proposal Forms and full information may be had from the Undersigned. Liberal Terms given to energetic Agents and Canvassers who may apply to

CROFT, MODY AND CO.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS £10,695,969
REVENUE.............. £ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.
Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund......................................$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors...........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
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Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,422½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,305xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p.c.	165
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,800	1,000	all	20	625
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	48
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	18
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	840xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	650
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	550
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,650
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5)	780
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,010xd
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	710
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	25×Rs15	650
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	650
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	830
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	560
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	600
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	610
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	745
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	720
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,465
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	500
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,290
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRe.30	550
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	715
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	225
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,115
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	425
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	850
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	875
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	262
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,170xd
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	3,450
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	390
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,850
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	167½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs70	2,310
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 50	250 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	535
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	460
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,360
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	810
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,140
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,290
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,750
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	895
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	385
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	705
Sassoon and Alliance	800	00	500	dvdRs30	750
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	450
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	[illegible]
Uenishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	765
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,070
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	175
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	175
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	215
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,230
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,170
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	560
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	365
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	143½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	505
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	92½
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	95
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	360
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	185
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	152½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16 12	20 210
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,185

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. . & C. I. R.	...	£18	...	o.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	365
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	140
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	2,500	300	5,175
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,315
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	65
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,400
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	1½	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	[illegible]	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	352
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	300
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	165
Napier Hotel Co	2,900	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	18 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	104
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	490
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,090	500	25	60	1,095
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1½	29

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	26-11 Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	27-2
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	26-9
Do. do. new	"	26-8
Australia bar Gold	"	26-10
Bombay bar Gold	"	25-9
Sovereigns	"	16-14
Do. Dragons	"	16-13
Silver 7	"	92-3
179½ Do.	"	92-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
P. and O. s.s. Australia, with English mails of 27th ultimo, due to arrive, 7 a.m.
R. I. M. S. Clive sails for England.
Ordinaries, Bombay Third Extra Races.
Presentation of an address to Mr. Alfred King, General Stores, Parel, 4-30 p.m.
Dinner in honour of Mr. R. M. Patel, Masonic Hall, Byculla.
Clover Club Fancy Dress Quadrille Party, Town Hall.
Tivoli Theatre: Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Knight of St. John left the dock on Wednesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Patna entered the dock on Wednesday, and the steamer Jupiter yesterday; the steamers Mombassa and Letimbro left it on Wednesday, and the steamers Alphee and Natal yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.—There will be a race to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon for ships' boats as usual. Entries close, at noon, on the day of the race.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Verawal, Mangrol, Porbandar and Cutch Mandvie, per extra s. s. Pachumba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.—Mr. J. Sander-Sslater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, formally committed Sondia Amir to the Criminal Sessions on the charge of attempt to murder Juga Jewa, a labourer, working in a sugar refinery. The circumstances of the case have already appeared in these columns. Accused pleaded that he did not stab complainant, who had kept his wife for immoral purposes during his absence in the jail.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30:—

March	Corporal Snook	Rimmer.
Overture	The Barber of Seville	Rossini.
Grand Selection	Maritana	Wallace.
Valse	A Summer Night in Munich	Dorothy.
	Reminiscences of All Nations	Godfrey.
Galop	Poltergeister	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT AT BAPTY ROAD.—Mahomed Ismail, residing at Bapty Road, has reported to the police that during Tuesday night, while he and his family were asleep, someone entered the room and abstracted from a large wooden box a small case, containing gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 130. On an inquiry, the small box, with seventeen pieces of wearing apparel in it, was found lying open at a short distance from the house.

DROWNED IN THE SEA.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at Mahaluxmee, on view of the body of a Sadhu, named Mohondas, aged twenty-six years. A fortnight ago deceased arrived in Bombay, and put up at the Mahaluxmee Temple. A few days after his arrival, he was attacked with small-pox, and on Tuesday last he left the temple with a "lota," and was since missed. On Wednesday afternoon, his body was found lying amongst the rocks below high water marks at the back of the temple, his blanket lying seven or eight feet away from him. A verdict of accidental death by drowning in the sea was recorded.

DEATH FROM DROPSY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the death of a Hindu woman, named Gaya, a labourer, aged twenty years, residing with her paramour in the first lane, Nawroji Hill. Deceased had been suffering from pain in the stomach for the last two months, and on Tuesday she suddenly became unconscious and died in a short time. Dr. Sidney Smith, who made an autopsy of the body, was of opinion that the death was due to dropsy of the heart, and the jury returned a vedict accordingly.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of March last there were 150 bullocks, 37 horses, and 10 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month 134 bullocks, 55 horses, and 18 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 95 bullocks, 45 horses, and 12 dogs were discharged from the hospital. Four cases among bullocks, 2 cases among horses, and 10 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month:—20 horses, 44 dogs, 3 kine, 3 poultry, 1 bullock, 1 cat, and 1 turkey.

DEATH FROM PTHISIS.—On Wednesday last, a Hindu mendicant, aged about forty years, name unknown, was found lying dead near the Prince's Dock. From inquiries it was ascertained by the police that the deceased, who had been, shortly before the discovery of his dead body, begging alms near the Argyle Road and Carnac Bunder, was subject to fever and cough. Information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body, which was then removed to the morgue, where Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to pthisis.

SOMETHING LIKE THE STORY OF THE LION AND THE LAMB.—In the floral bower, on the verge of the Esplanade Road, opposite the Victoria Terminus, there is to be seen a strong amity subsisting between a leopard and a dog placed together in a large cage, which seem to live in a state of perfect friendship. They play and caress each other in an affectionate manner. When a piece of meat is placed before them, they try to snatch it away from each other in a playful manner, the one never intending to do the other the least harm. The leopard is nearly a year old, while the dog is about six months of age. Whether these friendly relations will continue between them when they grow older is a question difficult of solution at present.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—Inspector Nelmes, yesterday, brought up Devu Dhun, a Hindu cook, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and charged him with theft in respect of Rs. 4,110, belonging to Hathichand Tekchand, a grain merchant, having his place of business at Dana Bundar. In February last, the complainant woke one morning to find that his cash-box had been broken open, and gold coins and currency notes to the extent of Rs. 4,110 were removed. Accused, who was living in a room next to complainant's, was suspected, but nothing could be found in the room when a search was made. Some time afterwards the accused asked a relation of his to assist him in disposing of the gold coins. The man enquiring how he got them, accused said he got them in gambling. Evidence having been gone into, the charge was proved, and the magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

HINDU WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.—Mr. Bhugwandas Madhavdas, son of the late Mr. Madhavdas Raghunathdas, the champion of widow re-marriage, seems desirous to follow in the footsteps of his father in encouraging the re-marriage of Hindu widows. Last evening, at the "Widow Re-marriage Hall," Girgaum, with the support of Mr. Bhugwandas, was celebrated the marriage of Bai Soorajbai, aged 25, daughter of Mr. Girdhar Haribhov, a Bania resident of Nadiad, and widow of Mr. Valabhdas Dhunjee, with Mr. Bapuji Girdhar, aged 28, a Bania resident of the same town. The lady first married at 14, had become a widow a short time after her marriage about ten years ago, and belongs to a highly respectable family at Nadiad. The young man, to whom she married yesterday, is a trader at Nadiad. Mr. Bhugwandas had issued invitations to the friends of reform in Bombay, several of whom were present at the marriage ceremony.

AN ALLEGED CHARGE OF FORGERY.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Richard Davies, manager, Messrs. Treacher and Company, further prosecuted J. M. Gomes, a compounder, with forging the signature of Mr. H. M. Chijgar, a customer of the firm, and thereby cheating them in respect of two bottles of rectified spirit under circumstances already reported. Mr. Little, solicitor, who appeared for the prosecution, informed the court that the prosecution were unable to produce the coolie who conveyed the forged note to the Fort establishment of Messrs. Treacher, and therefore asked permission to withdraw the charge, intimating that if this material witness was traced, the proceedings against accused would be revived. The accused said that he had not been to Treacher's on the day in question, and this was a trumped-up charge. The magistrate, on the other hand, declared that the court fully believed the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, but that it was not enough to convict accused, who was accordingly discharged.

ST. ISABEL'S (LADIES') CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, KALBADAVIE CIRCLE.—Mrs. Kate Viegas, honorary treasurer, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following local and out-station donations from 1st January to 31st March, 1896:—H. E. the Right Hon Lord Sandhurst, G. C.I.E., (Governor of Bombay), Rs. 20; H. H. Maharaja Shri Ramchandra Bhunj Deo, Rs. 50; H. H. Raja Rameshwara Singh, Bahadur, Rs. 20; H. H. Raja Shewraj Dharamwant, Bahadur, and the Hon Mr. Nowrosjee N. Wadia, C.I.E., each Rs. 15; H. H. Aga Khan, H. H. Raja Baldeo Singh (Christmas List), Mr. Alex. J. Agabeg, A. M. T. J., H. I. F., Standard Oil Co., of New York, Capt. A. Gwyn, Dr. Rash Beary Ghose, C.I.E., M. A., D. L., Mr. G. B. Reid, I.C.S., Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee and Sir Michael Filose, each Rs. 10; H. H. Rani Jadeja Sonkwerba, H. H. the Begum Saheb of Janjira, H. H. Raja Bulram Dass Bahadur, H. H. Raja Fateh Singh, H. H. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, the Hon. Sir Charles F. Farran, Kt. (Chief Justice of Bombay), Mrs. Arthur Strachey, Khan Bahadur Nowrosjee Pestonjee Vakil, Mr. Frank Rozario (Christmas List), Dewan Bahadur Ramnath, Mr. Kaikhosro N. Kabrajee, Mr. K. Yamada, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris, Mr. Bapujee Sorabjee Patel, Credit Lyonnais, Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjevandas, Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity, Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros., Mr. W. Murray, Mr. F. C. Allen, Mr. I. O'Callaghan, Mr. G. H. Townsend, Mr. J. O'Connell, A Friend of the Poor, J. M. C., Mr. L. Penny, C. E., Mr. H. J. Rustomjee, R. A. E., R. A. F. S., Messrs. Sorabji N. Talati and Co., Mr. H. R. Dunk, Messrs. Tullockchand and Shapoorjee, Mr. Edward Wimbridge, W. G., Mr. W. Richardson, H. D. O. and Khan Bahadur Kersasp Rustomjee, M. A., LL. B., each Rs. 5; F. J. R., Rs. 3; Mr. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel, A. M. D., Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, S. A. N., Mr. S. J. Tellery, J. S., Messrs. Th. Vafiadis and Co., W. M. P., Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Mr. Dinshaw D. Curranee, H., Mr. Jehanghier Hormusji and Mr. Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, each Rs. 2. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

REFERENCE FROM UGANDA IN A MURDER CASE.

IMPERATRIX VS. ABDUR RAHMAN SAYID.

THIS was a reference to the court by Mr. E. J. L. Berkeley, H. M.'s Commissioner and Consul-General for Uganda, submitting for review the sentence of fourteen years' imprisonment, with the usual local police labour, passed by him upon the accused, who was convicted of culpable homicide, amounting to murder, for that he did, when serving H. M's Government as a recruit or soldier, shoot and kill in the market place at Port Victoria a native of Kavirondo, named Sarosalo.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the courts's judgment on the reference, said: The prisoner was charged with culpable homicide amounting to murder and to this charge he pleaded guilty. The Consular Court for the district of Uganda convicted him, for that he did wilfully kill: and sentenced him to be imprisoned and kept to the usual lacal prison labour for 14 years. The assessors signed the proceedings and did not dissent. The Consular Court took evidence and gave the prisoner opportunity of explaining his conduct. From the minutes of evidence and the judgment recorded by Mr. Berkeley. Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General, it appears that the prisoner was a private in the Soudanese troops; and he was on duty at the time preserving order in the market place at Port Victoria. The deceased man expressed his discontent at the small price given him by a purchaser of some grass he brought to sell. Whereupon the prisoner pushed him and he bit the prisoner once with his hand and then once with a stick. Then as an eye-witness deposes and as the prisoner confesses, the prisoner loaded his rifle with a cartridge and shot the man dead. The African Order in Council of 1889 makes provision of punishment as follows:—"Art. 65. Every court and authorisy in imposing and inflicting punishments shall have regard so far as circumstances admit and subject to the other provisions of this order, to the punishments imposed by the law of England in like cases, and to the mode in which the same are inflicted in England. Among the crimes punishable under Art. 45, are any acts or omsisions which are for the time being punishable in England. on indictment, with death penal servitude or imprisonment as treasons, felonies or misdemeanours." There is no law or order or regulation known to us which takes the present matter out of judicial disposal according to the law of England and so far as circumstances permit. It would appear, therefore that on a conviction for murder the sentence must be death; and that any grounds for mercy would have to be considered by the Crown or its executive Minister and not by the Court of Justice except submitting a recommendation after passing the sentence of the law. The court found an extenating circumstance in the former lawlessness of the country. It also notices the facts of the provocation. The presumption being that the Act of the court was right and proper, we have to determine whether by using the words "wilfully kill" in the order of conviction, it meant to find the offence of murder or only that form of manslaughter which in India is punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code as culpable homicide not amounting to murder but with an intent to kill, and to pass a sentence similar to what may be passed in England under 24 and 25 Vict. C 100, Section 5, which allows penal servitude for life or for any terms not less than 3 years, a minimum extended to 5 years by the 27 and 28 Vict C 47. See 1 Russell on Crimes. The judgment does not call the crime murder: but records that it is "very serious;" it treats it as a very serious wilful killing; but allows for the provocation and lawless bringing up of the prisoner. These are all matters which would go to a jury in dealing with the question whether the crime was manslaughter or murder. By the law of England an assault and battery of such a nature as to inflict actual bodily harm or great insult is a provocation to the person assaulted; and the fact that the killing occurred at once would be pleaded as some evidence that the slayer had lost his power of self-control through the provocation. It may be that the Consular Judge and the assessors took a somewhat lenient view of the case influenced by such considerations and meant to convict of manslaughter; and this would account for he sentence not being sentence of death. The sentence being a proper one, if the extenuating circumstances are treated as proved the court under Art. 75 of the Order returns the minutes with these observations to H. M.'s Commissioner and Consul-General.

The court returned, under article 75 of the Order the minutes, with the observations contained in the above judgment, to H. M.'s Commissioner and Consul-General at Uganda.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to correct a mistake that has crept in your report (in to-day's issue) of the hearing of the rule in the suit filed against me by Messrs. Blascheck and Co. It is stated in the report "that the suit was against the defendant, Furdoonji Framji Khambata, and others." As the suit is against me alone, and I have got no partners, the above description is somewhat misleading. I shall, therefore, be obliged by your correcting the same in your next issue.—Yours, &c.,

FURDOONJI FRAMJI KHAMBATA.

April 9.

THE BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

THE Vice-Commodore's Cup, presented by Surg. Lieut.-Col. Boyd, to be sailed for at 4 p.m., on Saturday, the 11th April, 1896:—Course No. 4 of B. S. A. List, viz:—From Pilot schooner, leaving it to starboard round North Karanja buoy, leaving it to starboard round South Karanja buoy, leaving it to starboard and finishing at Pilot schooner, leaving it to starboard. Preliminary Flag B of Commercial Code at 3-45 p.m., and warning gun at 3-55 p.m., when Blue Peter will be hoisted. Starting line between Pilot schooner's mainmast and markboat, moored North of Pilot Schooner with B. S. A. Flag. Finishing line between Pilot Schooner and Yacht Club Flagstaff. Entries close at noon to-day.

MILITARY NEWS.

GENERAL leave of absence in India, from 15th April to 14th June 1896, is granted to Lieutenant H. A. Boyce, Royal Artillery.

GENERAL leave of absence in India, from 15th April to 15th July 1896, is granted to Lieutenant A. M. Housten, 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment.

THE following medical officers on arrival in India from England will proceed to join to the stations specified against their names:—Surg.-Lieut. V. W. Clunesha, Shillong, Assam Dist; and Surgeon-Lieuts. R.P. Wilson, Presidency Dist., Calcuta; J. C. Robertson, Oudh Dist., Lucknow; and C. D. Dawes, Allahabad Dist., Allahabad.

THE undermentioned officers of the Indian Medical Service expected from England for duty have been posted to the District noted against their names:—Surg.-Lieuts. M. B, Prichard, and C. B. Harrison of the Bangalore District: W. J. Nibloek of the Madras District; N. P. O. Gorman Lalor, E. Le Ferre Payne of the Secunderabad District; T. H. Symons, and E. R. Rost of the Rangoon District.

POOR "Mr. Macdonough, C.S.," otherwise Mr. William Crofton, has not profited much, observes the *Pioneer*, by the verdict of the Cawnpore jury which gave him the benefit of a very slender doubt. He was no sooner acquitted than he was re-arrested on a warrant from Calcutta, where charges were forthcoming against him for having obtained goods by similar means from Messrs. Cooke and Kelvey, the Great Eastern Hotel, and other firms. In the result he was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Monday to six months' rigorous imprisonment. In his defence he read out various certificates of good character: but it would have been more to the purpose perhaps if he had pleaded the artless character of his letters. It is surely not the custom of Civilians when they send for a ring or a bicycle to enter into elaborate details about their professional prospects in order to prove that they will be able to pay for the goods they are ordering. One would have thought that Mr. Macdonough's letters would alone have been quite sufficient to put any experienced firm on its guard: but unfortunately for him it seems to have been otherwise.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE SHOLAPUR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE twenty-first annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. Mr. Ramshanker Jenabhoy read the notice convening the meeting, and the following directors' report:—

Your directors have the pleasure to submit to you their report on the operation of the company for the year ended 31st December, 1895, together with the audited statements of accounts for the same period. From the balance-sheet it will be seen that the amount at the credit of profit and loss account is Rs. 3,10,116-11-6, including the balance of Rs. 9,646-6-7 brought forward from last year's account. This result, the directors trust, will be considered satisfactory. Deducting from the above sum of Rs. 40,000 paid as an "ad interim" dividend for the half-year which ended on 30th June last, there remained Rs. 270, 116-11-6, from which your directors have set aside the following sums:—Deterioration of building account, Rs. 25,000; deterioration of machinery account, Rs. 70,000; reserve fund account, Rs. 1,25,000 total Rs. 2,20,000 The disposable balance is therefore Rs. 50, 116-11-6, from which your directors recommend a payment of dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share for the second half-year and a bonus of Rs. 3, 500 to the company's employes. These will amount to Rs. 43,500, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,616-11-6, which should be carried forward to this year's account:—(1) Dividend for the second half-year at Rs. 50 per share, Rs. 40,000; (2) bonus to company's employes Rs. 3,500—Rs. 43,500: (3) balance to be carried forward Rs 6,616-11-6—total Rs. 50,116-11-6. The directors beg to bring to your notice the fire that occurred in the cotton godowns in the compound of the mill on the night of the 19th January last. A greater portion of the godown buildings and the cotton stored therein was destroyed. A claim for the loss has been made on the underwriters, which, it is to be hoped, will almost fully cover the loss. New godowns will have to be soon constructed in place of those burnt down. Since the last report was made, the directors have deemed it advisable to extend the blow-room, the work in connexion with which is progressing. Orders have also been placed with Messrs. Platt Brothers for 2,736 ring spindles, together with the necessary preparatory machinery. The total number of spindles will then come to 36,380. The mill and its contents, including stock have been insured to date for Rs. 23,41,000. Two of your directors, Messrs. Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas and Nowrojee Pestonjee Cama, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You shall have to appoint auditors and fix their remuneration.

The report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 50 per whole share, and Rs. 25 per half-share for the half-year ended 31st December, 1895, was declared. Messrs. Nowrojee Pestonjee Cama and Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdass, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. R. K. Kothavale and Sankalchand Mohunlal were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 100 each per annum, with further allowance of Rs. 100 to each for travelling and other charges, provided that, at the close of the year, they take stock at the mill at Sholapur. A vote of thanks was accorded to the directors and the agents for their able and satisfactory management of the company's affairs during the period under report.

The proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY.

THE seventh annual general meeting of the company was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Hornby Road, Mr. Sassoon J. David, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

The directors have the pleasure to submit for your approval and adoption their annual report and the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December last, showing a net profit of Rs. 2,52,838-9-2, which with the sum of Rs. 403-14-0 brought forward from the previous account, amounts to Rs. 2,53,242-7-2, which it is hoped, you will consider satisfactory. The directors had declared an "ad-interim" dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per share for the half-year ending 30th June last, which has absorbed Rs. 30,160 and the balance of Rs.2,23,082-7-2 they recommend should be disposed of as follows:—Dividend at Rs. 50 per share (free of income-tax) Rs. 37,700; depreciation account, Rs. 73,000; reserve fund, Rs. 1,00,000; towards preliminary expenses, Rs. 5,000; towards debenture charges, Rs. 3,847-3; bonus to staff, Rs. 3,000; to carry forward, Rs. 535-4-2—total Rs. 2,23,082-7-2. The directors regret to report that a fire broke out in the cotton loft of the mills on the midnight of the 24th May last, burning and damaging cotton to the extent of Rs. 35,418-2-0. The loss was duly recovered from the under-writers. The damage would have been much more serious but for Witter's sprinklers, which worked very satisfactorily. Two more bays one storey high have been added to the main building, and 3 single scutchers and lap machines from Messrs. Asa Lees & Co.Ld.; 7 flat carding engines and 6 patent automatic hopper feeders from Messrs. John Hetherington & Sons, Ld.; 1 drawing, 1 slubbing, 2 intermediate and 2 roving frames from Messrs. Howard & Bullough, Ld.,; and 1 waste picker and thread extractor from Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee & Co. had been ordered out, and which have arrived and are now working. The remaining 46 unallotted shares have been taken up by the agents at par value. The company's property together with stock of cotton, yarn, waste, stores, etc., is insured against fire for Rs. 20,55,133. Two of the directors Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Jamsetji Ardisar Wadia retire from the board by rotation. You are requested to appoint two auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said:—Gentlemen,—Before formally moving the proposition for the adoption of the report, it is usual for the chairman to offer a few remarks although I have not much to say, as the figures presented to you speak for themselves. We have taken Rs. 73,000 towards depreciation which is a large sum, but I am sure you will agree with me when I say that in times like these, when the profits are handsome, this fund should be strengthened as much as possible. For the first time we have taken Rs. 1,00,000 towards reserve fund. It is impossible to say at present to what different uses this fund will be put to in the future, but one of the purposes for which it ought to be utilized will be equilization of dividends, should we have a bad year. We have also for the first time asked you to sanction the payment of Rs. 3,000 as bonus to the staff. I am sure you will cheerfully vote this sum as our best efforts, without their hearty co-operation, will not go a long way. One great disadvantage under which we laboured was that we could not run the entire number of spindles, as we were short in the blow-room and card-room and out of 38,852 spindles, we could not run more than 35,000 spindles. You would, I suppose, like to know what I think of the current year's prospects. It is perhaps too early to make a correct forecast, but this much I can say that in point of quantity and quality, we are doing quite well if not better than last year. On the 1st of April we had forward contracts for 3,000 bales to deliver at fair prices, and we hold a large stock of cotton against same, and barring accidents we are in hopes of materially strengthening the depreciation and reserve funds, out of the profits of the current year.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 50 per share, free of income tax, for the half-year ended 31st December last, was declared. Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Jamsetji Ardasir Wadia, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetji and Ruttonji Jamsetji Furdonji Parakh were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 250 each for the year

The usual compliment was paid to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.

At the ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company held yesterday afternoon at the registered office, Apollo Street, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram presided. The following directors' report was adopted and passed:—The directors beg to submit to the share-holders the audited accounts of the company for the year ended 31st December 1895. During this period the company has made a net profit of Rs 1,11, 079-4-9. Adding Rs. 1,853-1.1 brought over from last years's accounts, there remains a balance of Rs. 1,13,532-5-10, to the credit of profit and loss account. Out of this sum the directors propose to write off Rs. 62, 500 to machinery depreciation fund, Rs. 9,000 to preliminary expenses, Rs. 39,840 in payment of a dividend at Rs. 40 per share and Rs. 2,192-5-10 to be carried forward to next account. They had ordered out during the year eleven new carding engines from Mr. Ashworth of Manchester, out of which ten have arrived and are in course of erection. Two of your directors,—Messrs. Cowasji Byramji and Dwarkadas Dharamsey, retire from the board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders are requested to appoint auditors and to fix their remuneration. The mill property is insured for Rs. 16,22,500, and the stock and stock in process for Rs. 4,29,000.

Resolutions were then passed sanctioning a dividend of Rs. 40 per share; re-electing Messrs. Cowasji Byramji and Dwarkadas Dharamsey as directors of the company for the current year, and re-appointing the auditors. With the usual compliment to the chairman, the proceedings of the meeting terminated.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

At an ordinary general meeting of the company held yesterday afternoon at the registered office, Hornby Row, Fort, Mr. Edulji Nasserwanji Settna presided. The following report was submitted to the meeting for approval and adoption:—Your directors have the pleasure to place before you the audited balance sheets and profit and loss accounts of the company for the two half-years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December 1895, from which you will see that the working of your mill, during the year, had resulted in a profit of Rs. 36,096-1-60, but the same was absorbed in the balance of loss Rs. 49,912-3-62 broght over from the previous account, as the following figures will show:—1st January to 30th June 1895. Balance of loss, 31st December 1894, Rs. 49,919-3-62. Less.—Profit made during the period Rs. 27,244-1-4; amount returned by the agents, being moiety of their commission for the half-year, Rs. 8,393-2-69—35,637-3-73; balance of loss, carried forward to the next account Rs. 14,281-3-89. 1st July to 31st December 1895. Profit made during the period, Rs. 8,852-0-56; add—amount returned by the agents, being moiety of their commission for the half-year, Rs. 8,006-2-25—Rs. 16,858-2-81. Less—Balance of loss, 30th June 1895, Rs. 14,281-3-89; balance at credit of profit and loss account, Rs. 2,576-2-92. It will be seen from the above that your agents, Messrs. C. and F. Dinshawjee have voluntarily returned to the company Rs. 16,400-0-94, being moiety of the commission earned by them during the year and this step on their part has not only wiped off the balance of loss, Rs. 13,823-2-2 which would otherwise have remained at the debit of profit and loss account but has left a small sum of Rs. 2,576-2-92 to the credit of that account. You are aware that at your annual ordinary general meeting held on 20th March last a resolution was passed by you authorising the directots to convene at an eerly date an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders for the purpose of passing the necessary resolutions for winding up the affairs of the Company. The directors, in deference to the earnest entreaties of some of the shareholders present at the meeting as well as on account of the somewhat improving prospects of the mill industry, have not put this resolution into effect. They would, however, act hereafter as circumstances permit. Your directors much regret the melancholy duty that has devolved on them of reporting to you the irreparable loss that the company has sustained by the lamentable death of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, which sad event occurred on 8th August last. The late Mr. Framjee was connected with the company, ever since its formation, in his capacity as agent and for the last twenty-one years had given it unstintedly the full benefit of his ripe experience in the management of mill affairs. Amiable, unassuming, and always courteous, the deceased had gained the respect and admiration of all he came in contact with. His untimely end has deprived the company of his valuable advice, which was always found to be of great use, and leaves a void which it will be really difficult to fill. The company's property is insured as under:—Buildings Rs. 1,93,000, stock and stock in process, accessories, stores, and Sundries, &c. Rs. 3,60,000, machinery, stores, and sundries £29,360. One of your directors, Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The chairman moved the adoption of the report, which was, after some discussion and objections on the part of some of the shareholders, approved and passed.

It was next proposed by Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Fardoonjee, and seconded by Mr. Naoroji Pestonji Guzdar that the meeting desired to place on record its deep sense of regret at the great and irreparable loss the company had sustained by the lamentable and untimely death of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit who, during his long connection with the company extending over 21 years as a member of the agent's firm, had worked with unflagging energy and great zeal to promote the interests of the company in every way, and had benefited it in various ways by the judicious, economical and efficient manner in which he had connected its affairs. This resolution was put to the vote and was unanimously passed. Mr. Bomanji Dinshah Petit was re-elected a director of the company, and Messrs. Pallonji Framji Mehta and Cursetji Cooverji Mody were re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year. A vote of thanks to the agents and the chairman terminated the proceedings of the meeting.

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN KEROSINE OIL.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, commenced the hearing of the case in which Major Samuel Comfort, one of the constituted attorneys in Bombay of the Standard Oil Company of New York, had obtained summonses against Noorbhoy Mahomedbhoy, Fidalli Beckaralli, and Tyabji Bhogabhoy, dealers in kerosine oil at Null Bazaar, charging them with using a false trade-mark, contrary to sections 480 and 482 of the Indian Penal Code, and with having in their possession the trade-mark for the purposes of denoting that the oil was the manufacture or merchandize of a person whose manufacture or merchandize it was not, contrary to section 485 of the Indian Penal Code. The case against the first accused, Noorbhoy Mahomedbhoy, was first proceeded with. Mr. Brown, of Messrs Brown and Moir, appeared to conduct the prosecution on behalf of Major Comfort, while Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Company, defended the accused Noorbhoy. The information filed by Major Comfort against the accused was published in our yesterday's issue.

Mr. Brown, in opening the case, said that the court had been asked to investigate, no doubt, what might be called a serious fraud, not only on the company, but on the persons interested in the use of the American oil, and the public farming from them. The accused had been detected in selling in closed "snow flake" tins, Russian oil. The oil thus enclosed had been tested by the Chemical Analyser to Government, and if at a later stage of the proceedings it seemed advisable to have the seven and a-half cases, containing fifteen tins, tested, measures would be adopted to test them in the same manner. Those tins were not in the custody of the police, and had not yet been opened, and the prosecution was quite in the dark as to their contents. If a sufficient amount of suspicion attached to them, as the case proceeded in court, the prosecution would ask them to be opened and tested. The prosecution intended at first to tender the evidence regarding the sale of the tins, and would produce subsequently the scientific evidence. The Chemical Analyser to Government would be one of the witnesses, but he was not present that morning in court. as the prosecution thought that, as that officer was busy, it would not be advisable to detain him in court unnecessarily, especially as the case was not supposed to reach that stage when his evidence would be required. Mr. Brown, in conclusion, proposed that the Chemical Analyser's evidence might be taken in all the cases together.

The evidence of the men who had caused the tins to be purchased from the accused, was first recorded. Mr. Prangovind Ambasam Joshi, Superintendent in the office of the Standard Oil Company of New York, was also examined. He stated that he had given instructions to one Meralli Jivraj to buy a tin from the accused. It was bought and brought to the office and was tested. The "snow flake" oil was known to the natives as the "Chimney Chhap" or lamp brand, because it had the picture of a lamp with a chimney on it.

Major Comfort was then examined by Mr. Brown. His evidence corroborated the statements made by him in the information. He said that he was one of constituted attorneys in Bombay of the Standard Oil Company of New York, with which he had been connected since 1870. The company confined itself with mineral oils. "Snow flake" oil was one of the oils in which it dealt. Lombard Ayres and Company were originally the manufacturers of the Snow flake Oil, but that company had sold their right to the Standard Oil Company, and consequently "snowflake" brand and the manufacture and export of that company came under the control of the Standard Oil Company. The reputation of the "snowflake" oil was the best and was very superior to the Russian oil. "Snowflake" oil flashed at 150°. and the Russian oil at 125°, the higher degree the safer being the oil. "Snowflake" oil was of a water-white colour and its gravity measured by Beaume hydrometer was over 47°, whereas the gravity of the Russian oil was only 42½°, and its colour was standard white. In consequence of certain instructions given, he saw in the office a tin. The tin was a genuine one of "Snowflake" oil. He initialled the tin, and examined its contents. On the 25th ultimo he saw another tin, which he also tested. He sent both those tins, together with three other tins, and one "Snowflake" genuine tin to the Chemical Analyser to Governmnet. After the report from the Chemical Analyser was received witness filed an information against the accused. Major Comfort stated that the sale of the oil, which was not snowflake, at a lower price as snowflake oil, damaged the company's reputation and the reputation of the brand.

The cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

Miralli Jivraj, examined by Mr. Brown, said that he was present when the search-warrant was executed by the police, and seven and a-half cases were seized.

Mr. Brown here declared the case for the prosecution against the first accused to be closed. The case against the second accused was then proceeded with.

Mr. Makand Sadashiv Palter, a type-writer in the Standard Oil Company, examined by Mr. Brown, said that, on the 24th ultimo. in consequence of certain instructions given to him by the complainant, witnes went to Null Bazaar, and after making inquiries of certain dealers as to the prices quoted for the "Snowflake" oil, he purchased a tin from the accused for Rs. 2-14. Witness asked for a receipt, which accused gave after some hesitation, and when witness pressed for it. Witness then took the tin with the purchase memo. passed by the accused, to the office, and on the following day handed over the tin and the chit to Major Comfort. Witness was present when the search-warrant was executed, and thirteen and a-half cases were seized. Witness identified the tin purchased by him from the accused.

Major Comfort was then examined, and he gave evidence which was smilar to the evidence given by him in the first case, with the exception of the tins.

The case was at this stage adjourned to the 16th instant, when the witnesses in the first two cases will be cross-examined by Mr. Acworth. The case against the third accused will then be proceeded with, and the evidence of the Chemical Analyser will be recorded in three cases together.

FALSE DELICACY.—None of the numerous Sandalwood Oil Preparations is equal in effects as PETER'S SANTOLICURA. It is a wonderful remedy, giving relief instantaneously in all conditions of the disease. Rs. 1-8 and 2-4, of MADON, SONS and Co. Bombay

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY THE 9TH OF APRIL, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·758	W	5	102·0	75·9	15	...	1·89	—1·93
Agra	29·778	NW	5	103·0	73·3	21	...	0·22	—1·13
Cawnpore	29·783	W	7	104·4	69·1	32	..	0·42	...
Allahabad	29·768	NW	6	105·6	71·3	24	...	0·75	—1·22
Jhansi	29·805	SW	1	104·6	80·2	17	...	0·64	—0·89
Jacobabad	29·781	E	3	107·4	67·1	38	...	0·66	—0·54
Karachi	29·873	WNW	13	88·3	75·0	76	..	0·14	—1·43
Jeypore	29·857	W	4	105·1	72·0	28	...	0·31	—1·31
Ajmere	29·861	W	7	102·4	82·0	35	...	0·07	—1·26
Deesa	29·900	NNW	9	107·9	78·0	26	...	..	—0·54
Ahmedabad	29·907	NNW	3	106·5	83·1	57	...	..	...
Bhuj	29·867	SW	10	102·0	72·9	30	...	0·14	—0·26
Rajkot	29·897	NNW	9	103·4	74·7	37	...	0·03	—0·51
Veraval	29·847	N	10	101·1	76·8	25	...	..	...
Neemuch	29·851	E	9	102·9	74·1	35	...	0·04	—0·99
Indore	29·858	N	2	102·6	76·6	33	...	0·08	—0·96
Saugor	29·794	Calm	4	103·8	72·1	18	..	0·44	—2·03
Jubulpore	29·799	Calm	2	104·5	68·6	28	...	0·10	—2·53
Hoshangabad	*28·877	S	1	104·4	72·1	30	...	0·25	—1·70
Khandwa	29·839	WNW	5	107·7	80·1	18	..	...	—1·37
Raipur	29·824	NNW	5	107·5	79·1	17	...	0·12	—2·29
Nagpur	29·834	Calm	...	108·2	79·1	20	...	0·33	—2·78
Amraoti	29·826	W	4	107·3	83·7	31	...	...	—2·38
Akola	29·829	Calm	4	107·2	85·7	32	...	0·04	—2·85
Surat	29·851	WNW	L	102·7	84·6	37	...	...	—0·25
Malegaon	29·808	N	7	105·8	77·6	88	...	..	—1·25
Bombay	29·876	SSE	8	91·2	80·4	76	...	0·06	—0·86
Poona	29·891	NW	12	103·0	69·9	56	0·08	2·87	+0·99
Ahmednagar	29·926	SSE	10	100·9	71·4	81	0·47	1·56	...
Aurangabad	29·912	ENE	10	104·0	73·7	39	0·94	0·14	...
Sholapur	29·823	NW	9	106·3	78·5	23	...	0·76	—1·52
Ratnagiri	29·837	ESE	5	90·9	79·8	78	0·04	1·37	+0·56
Belgaum	29·826	NNE	8	97·2	69·7	[illegible]	..	1·52	—1·50
Goa	29·832	SW	7	93·0	82·4	72	...	0·17	...
Karwar	29·863	W	4	90·3	79·5	80	...	0·46	—2·36
Mangalore	29·857	ENE	4	92·3	81·4	74	..	1·79	—1·98
Calicut	29·843	NW	13	92·7	81·9	70	0·52	5·20	—2·23
Cochin	29·847	NNE	M	93·8	80·6	75	0·01	8·26	—4·88
Bangalore	29·882	SSW	9	95·8	71·3	76	...	2·99	—2·13
Secunderabad	29·806	WNW	4	103·7	77·3	38	...	1·27	—1·88
Masulipatam	29·840	SSW	9	98·7	75·1	71	...	0·83	—7·72
Bellary	29·828	W	4	104·7	80·8	44	...	2·22	—0·52
Cuddapah	29·824	E	G	108·3	80·9	56	..	6·07	+0·07
Madras	29·857	SW	7	92·0	75·5	79	..	19·85	—0·35
Coimbatore	29·860	N	2	100·4	74·8	89	...	3·06	—3·13
Trichinopoly	29·856	Calm	3	102.1	76·4	68	..	8·55	—1·19
Negapatam	29·843	SSE	12	91·0	74·7	84	...	37·81	+6·94
Colombo	29·84	ESE	6	91·5	76·0	79	0·02	26·28	—6·65
Aden (8th)	29·757	NE	6	94·8	79·3	77	...	0·59	—2·10
Aden (9th)	29·811	E	13	84·8	79·3	70	..	0·59	—2·13

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
* Not reduced to sea-level.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Poona, Ahmednagar and Aurangabad, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest at Ahmednagar and Aurangabad, and lowest in the North-West Provinces. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are cyclonic in Sind, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 13 miles an hour at Karachi, 12 at Ajmere, Veraval and Aurangabad, and 10 at Allahabad, Neemuch and Calicut. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal in Rajputana and at Jacobabad and Deesa, and the minimum very largely so at Ajmere, Indore, Amraoti and Akola. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Deesa, Khandwa, Cuddapah and Nagpur, and the lowest 67° at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably at Bombay, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad and Bangalore, and the skies, are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Moderate to light showers of rain have fallen at Ahmednagar and Calicut, and a few drops at Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Cochin, Poona and Colombo. As pressure is somewhat irregular in the Punjab, Central Provinces, Central India and Gujarat, the weather to the north of Latitude 16° will remain more or less cloudy. Humidity has largely increased at Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Bombay and Poona, and the skies on the West-Coast are densely clouded; hence light local showers may be expected in the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th April 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·789
Temperature of the Air	degrees	86·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·2
Dew Point		73·8
Relative humidity of Air		671
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		6·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees	91·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		80·5
General Directions of wind*		N, NE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	230

* From midnight to midnight.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Allan, J Y Capt
Allagappacharry
Anger, Joh Herr
Adams, Malca
Albert, A
Abdulali Khan
Allikumarrai
Allen, C A
Ackerman, E A Mrs
Barrett, W J
Buksh, Maula, Dr
Biony, C M
Binning, B B
Barchard, Mrs
Bennett, W
Bittles, Mrs
Blake, Miss
Bruce, Miss
Bronover, Loviza
Blake, S T
Blackett, Waller S
Barlow, L, Miss
Benton, Mrs
Bercovitch, R
Bhimenthal, Liza
Benedit, Sandor
Bell, T A, Major
Clemenson, Miss
Clementson, Mr
Chusel, Gusta
Czeroischenc o v a, Maria
Caddell, K, Miss
Cockaday, Sergt, W
Crocker, G
Campbell, Sybil, Miss
Chandler, W, Madme
Conroy, J T C, Dr
Clift, H W
Denne, A, Capt
Dance, G W
Dinkar Shridar Diwadker
Duck, Mr
D'Ugigli J E
Elliot, Jessie, Mrs
Erane, Mr
Faulker, August
Foyer, Chas S
Frann, H Otto
FitzGibbon, John, R A
Gast, M Robert
Gibbons, Stanley
Gibson, Miss
Grandies, George Mons
Hine, C W
Harsman, Lucy, Mrs
Hehir, P, Surgn-Capt
Hawes, F
Headon, W
Henderson, H H
Hsimos, Alexis
Hutchins, Mrs
Hoskin, Miss
Ishwari, Persad
Jones, R Aylward Revd
Jones, Jas
Jennings, H W
Kartar, Singh, S
Kintzig, John
Koch, Helene
Koufman, N
Kiosbruner, M Mus
Kumrutin, Ishabai
Lubbert, H L
Lerche, E la Comtesse
Leslie, C D
Lidstone, C A
Lemmi, Gaultiero
Lyons, Mr
Lange, T B Major
Lane, Miss
Michel, Hubert
Masjid, Mr
Murray, A, Miss
MacDonald, R H
Murray, F C
May, George, Mrs
Martin, T
Murray, S H
Mercik, Mr
Morrell, W
Martin, Henry
Nishigawa, Mr & Mrs
Nevil, Charles, B
Poliakoff, M
Paul, Ths W
Purvis, J E
Platt, T Comyn
Proctor, Mrs
Percival, Lionel
Phelps, E L
Phipps, J S
Piccivilli, O
Pedroza, Surgn-Lt-Col
Rennel, E J
Robertson, F J
Ram Bux
Rankin, J R L
Rittener, T
Radif, Jos
Robinson
Ramachary, T
Rogers, Middleton
Robertson, F W
Romard, l'Abbe Mons
Rawson, F
Robertson, W A
Ratanji Ramji and Co
Snow, Miss
Skarenski, Vlodimus Cemte
Sylvester, C F
Szalay, Emerich
Stanley, P
Sandeman, Edward W
Schultz, Fraulein Alwine
Stemway, Geo A
Stepanski, Sophie
Smith, S Caley
Sims, E Miss
Slartin, S B, Mr
Short, F J, Vety-Capt
Swayne, Alfred H
Shearer, A Miss
Schcobach, W H
Salkeld, Wm
Shewan, Miss
Turner, H G
Thornett, A J
Thorp, Eva, Miss
Taernischenc o v a, Maria
Thomas, Mrs
Vas, John Goddard
Vaughan, R E, Lt
Vas, P M
Walmesley, Johnnie
Warkentien, Wm
William, S E Stewart
Wilderman, E
Wendt, R
Wcallins, W, Signora
Weitmann, Herman
Wischefski, Boris
Ward, J
Ward, Miss
Wickershane, W C

THE Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—I cannot help nourishing a suspicion, that his Excellency the Viceroy's plausibility in regard to railways was in some respects humbug, more especially in relation to new lines which might seem called for by the demands of traffic. For our past experience is that Government Railways never or hardly ever keep pace with the traffic demand. They have been three years thinking about doubling the Eastern Bengal line and adding to the number of wagons, etc., and only now after constant representations for the last three years are they convinced that a railway which takes over two months to bring goods from a distance covered by passenger trains in twelve hours or less is unequal to the demands of traffic, and then after delaying work all through the cold weather in order that the usual red-tapeism should be duly observed, authority to proceed with doubling a short section has been given so late, that it is doubtful if the work will be ready before the rains set in.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY, APRIL 9.

AT the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, 9¾ lakhs out of the 60,000 offered, were allotted between the three Presidencies, of which Calcutta took 7 lakhs, at 1s. 2 9-32d.; and 48 lakhs of Wire Transfers, say 35 lakhs to Calcutta, 4 lakhs to Bombay, and 9 lakhs to Madras, at 1s. 1 5-16d., the rate obtained for the Bills showing a decline of 1-16d. on the previous Wednesday's regular allotment price, and of 3-32d. on that of the extra Bills placed meantime. It is announced that 60 lakhs will be allotted again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 1-8d.

A further advance of ⅛ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 110¼; and Indian sterling loan was ⅛ per cent. higher, at 119¾. About £100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 3-16ths to £64. The price of Bar silver was 1-16d. higher, at 31-3-16d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent dearer, at 68¼ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·89¼ dollers. French Rentes in Paris recovered ⅛ per cent. of Tuesday's drop, being quoted at 101¼; with Paris Exchange on London a shade lower at fcs. 25·19¼.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,140,000 quarters, or 80,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago. Linseed was quoted yesterday at 34⅛s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; tone of the market easier.

The Liverpool Cotton market re-opened yesterday after the Easter holidays, and closed steady; Surats steady; and Arrivals steady. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained as before the holidays, at 4 13-32d; but Arrivals were 1-64d., higher in most positions, the extreme quotations being 4 19-64d. for April deliveries, and 4 5-32d., for August-September. The day's Sales aggregated 10,000 bales, including 200 East Indians. The Imports were 69,000 bales.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 7⅞ cents; and July Futures were only two points higher, at 7·71 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales.

Here, Cotton has remained steady to-day at previous rates. A moderate business has been reported, especially for account of the Mills which have taken only 400 bales, say 100 each of Bengal, at Rs. 167; Amreli Ginned, at Rs. 199; Julgaum, at Rs. 175; and Karanja, at Rs. 171; while exporters have bought 1,850 bales, consisting of 500 Broach, at Rs. 205-9; 300 Rampore, at Rs. 201; 250 Bengal, at Rs. 167; 200 each of Ujein, at Rs. 181; Amreli Ginned, at Rs. 197½; and Damergaum, at Rs. 185; and 100 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 196; and Palitana Ginned, at Rs. 193 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS show no change, both markets having been steady to-day with a moderate export business passing, and prices all unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	13,679	bales.
Wheat	24,854	cwts.
Linseed	27,003	,,
Rapeseed	11,798	,,
Gingellyseed	6,092	,,
Poppyseed	9,951	,,
Groundnuts	4,034	,,
Castorseed	2,767	,,
Rice	6,200	,,

FREIGHTS remain dull. A fair amount of business has been reported to-day; but rates are barely maintained.

EXCHANGE opened with a dull feeling at 1s. 2 9-32 to 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and demand, and at 1s. 2 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Telegraphic was given at the higher rate early in the day; and a fair amount of Mercantile Paper was also reported placed at our quotation above, the market closing quiet but steady as follows:

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2 9.32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 2 9-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 2 5-16d.	,,
Credits do.	...1s. 2 3-8d.	,,
Francs do.	...1·51¼	,,

Telegraphic for May transfer, being quoted at 1s. 2 7-32d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at an advance upon yesterday's closing rates, 108 1-16 both for Money and Account having been quoted throughout the day, rates leaving off on the same level.

SHARES.—A moderate business has been reported in this market to-day, almost entirely in the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip, prices having moved for sellers, favour, the following being the changes in our list this evening:—An advance of Rs. 15, in Swadeshi; of Rs. 10 each, in Framjee Petit, Imperial Cotton, and Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 3¼, in Mazagaon; of Rs. 3, in Anglo-Indian; of Rs. 2-¼-0, in David; Sorab Woollen, have declined Rs. 15.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 9-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110¼
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119¾
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64
Bar Silver	31 3-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, APRIL 9.

The P. and Company's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rome left here at 4 p.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Simla left here, at 4 p.m., yesterday.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rosetta left here, at 4 p.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive Bombay, at 7 a.m., on Sunday next.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Turkish Route interrupted between Busreh and Bagdad.

Cable Perim Massona interrupted. During interruption man-of-war will leave Perim about every other day.

Amoor route right.

Bhamo Route to China interrupted beyond the British Frontier between Tingyueh and Yungchang.

Mauritius and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, at noon on Wednesday, 15th.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 9th April, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	..
Teheran	9	2	30 p.m.	...	16
Suez	9	3		...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 9th April, 1896.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	44	..	1
,, Karachi	...	13	..	9
,, Madras	..	51	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 8.

10 p.m.	84·5

THURSDAY.—APRIL 9.

6 a.m.	80·9
10 a.m.	86·6
2 p.m.	89·4
4 p.m.	90·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KIRKHAM—April 3, at Fair Lawn, Jharriapani, Mussoorie, N-W P, the wife of P D Kirkham, Esq., Central Provinces Police, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MACKENZIE—April 2, at Kurnoul, Tirhoot, James Minden, infant son of Alfred and Kathleen Murray, aged 7 months and 23 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1896.

THE House of Commons, on the 17th March, for the second time in two years passed a resolution in favour of bimetallism. It does not follow from this that England will abandon the gold standard, or that international bimetallism is appreciably nearer realisation. Still it is striking evidence of the progress made in familiarising the public with the necessity of applying a remedy for the instability of exchange from which some of the most important branches of Berlin interest are suffering, that two successive Governments, the one hostile, and the other only not adverse to bimetallism, should accept a resolution in its favour. It is all very well for the scoffer to say that the discussion and acceptance of the resolutions in question mean nothing. That was precisely what the courtier said when King James' Guards cheered on the acquittal of the Seven Bishops, but the result proved that the cheers were the prelude of a revolution. Mr. Herbert Whiteley's motion differed on one point from that carried in 1885 by Mr. Everett. Instead of setting forth that the House viewed with apprehension the growing divergence in the relative values of gold and silver, the resolution drafted by the member for Ashton-under-Lyne spoke, not of the "growing divergence" in the values of the precious metals, but of the "instability" of their relative values. Last year Sir William Harcourt accepted the bimetallist resolution because it said nothing about bitallism. That taunt would not apply to the resolution just passed. The bimetallic principle is embodied in the declaration that "this House is of opinion that the instability of the relative value of gold and silver since the action of the Latin Union in 1873, has proved injurious to the best interests of this country, and urges upon the Government the advisability of doing all in their power to secure by international agreement a stable monetary exchange between gold and silver." The House of Commons adopts the bimetallic contention that the instability of exchange is due to the closing of the mints to silver by the Latin Union, and that the remedy is to be found by an agreement of the Governments to revert to the system discarded in 1873.

The mover of the resolution, a large cotton spinner, claimed to represent the opinion of the manufacturing and commercial community of the north of England on the question. Not only employers, but the working classes, regard the currency question as of vital importance, and they anxiously look for a solution which will restore confidence and deliver the industries of the country from the violent and frequent fluctuations between gold and silver which now hamper and cripple them. Mr. Whiteley quoted the words of the Monometallist members of the Gold and Silver Commission of 1888, that the experience of the past warrants the conclusion that a staple ratio might be maintained if the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States, and the Latin Union were to accept and strictly adhere to bimetallism at the suggested ratio. The Commissioners added that great benefits would accrue from the adoption of a common monetary standard by all the commercial nations, and that the adoption of a uniform bimetallic standard would be an important step in that direction. Sir W. Houldsworth, in seconding the resolution, candidly stated that its adoption would pledge the House to bimetallism. He reminded Mr. J. M. Maclean, who had given notice of an amendment, that a few years ago he read a very able paper before the Society of Arts advocating the adoption of bimetallism in England. He pointed to the remarkable success with which the prejudices formerly existing have been dissipated. Until quite recently such was the ignorance and apathy universally prevailing that nearly the whole press of the country was against even a discussion of the currency question. It was deemed a mark of superior intelligence to have no ideas on the subject. Now the Bimetallic League has thousands of members, including merchants, manufacturers, agriculturists, and many labour organisations. Sixty bankers and many other influential City men signed the memorial presented to the late Chancellor of the Exchequer. The movement has extended to the Colonies, and is daily gathering strength. A guarantee fund of £50,000 has been subscribed to meet the expenses of the propaganda. The monometallists, who affected to regard the movement with amused contempt, have been roused to a better appreciation of the real trend of opinion. They have organised the Gold Defence Association, which, as Sir William Houldsworth remarked, is a very select body, consisting of a President and fifty Vice-Presidents, with no army behind them. Meanwhile the disastrous effect of the present currency system has become accentuated by the continuous fall in prices. There was a fall of 30 per cent. between 1873 and 1891, when the index number of the chief commodities stood at 72. It is now at 61·4, and the profits on British trade have almost disappeared.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in the fitness of things is the spokesman and the champion of the great city capitalists, who naturally regard the present system as the beau ideal of a perfect currency. Sir M. Hicks-Beach held the balance very fairly. He stated at the outset that the Government had no intention of receding from the resolution passed unanimously last year; the resolution now proposed being on practically the same lines, the Government accepted it. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer was careful to guard against the inference that in accepting it the Government contemplated any step threatening the maintenance of the gold standard in the United Kingdom. In saying, however, this he disassociated himself from the fanatical monometallists, who speak of bimetallists as if they must necessarily be lunatics or idiots, and the whole theory which they advocate so absolutely impossible and wrong that it is useless to argue against it. Bimetallism, anywhere but in England, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is willing to tolerate. The Government will do many things to further an agreement amongst the other nations of the world to establish a more stable condition of international currency. Indeed, he virtually admitted that all the members of the Government are desirous of seeing bimetallism re-established throughout the world, and at the old ratio. They are willing and anxious to enter into a conference—they would prefer a negotiation—with a view to removing the evils referred to in the resolution. They will take into consideration the expediency of increasing the silver currency of the United Kingdom. If an international agreement can be secured by re-opening the Indian Mints to the unlimited coinage of silver, the Government will consider the expediency of consenting to that step. The Government are unanimously willing to offer these inducements to other nations to take measures to give stability to the currency of he commercial world. This is not bimetallism, according to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who, like Sir William Harcourt, hates the word, though he is not unwilling to profit by the thing. The effect of a general agreement of the kind among the other Powers would restore the ratio between gold and silver throughout the world to the level of that which prevailed during the seventy years preceding the demonetisation of silver in 1873. Whether an agreement be practicable or not, that would be the effect of such an understanding as the Government desires to see established. Sir M. Hicks-Beach nevertheless went out of his way to argue that the restoration of the old ratio would be dishonest. Mr. Maclean holds the same view. He is amazed and scandalised by the spectacle of Government countenancing bimetallism. Forgetting that he himself recommended the same thing in 1884, he regards it as the embodiment of all that is anarchical and wicked: "If we were to adopt any plan of the kind," he exclaimed with all his old verve, "we should violate the sanctity of contracts, introduce confusion into all business transactions, restrict trade, and undermine and finally destroy that splendid fabric of commercial prosperity—based on sound finance, unstained credit, and public confidence—which had been built up by the work of generations of practical and sagacious Englishmen." Mr. Maclean did not move the amendment of which he had given notice, and the sagacious Englishmen constituting the House of Commons passed the bimetallist resolution without a dissentient voice.

MR. T. N. MUKHARJI, of the Indian Museum, whose treatises on Indian industrial subjects are well-known, is about to retire from the service of Government after a long, varied and successful career. He began public life in 1866 as second master of the Dwarka Government Aided Schools. And after floundering in some mysterious way into police duties, he joined the Statistical Survey Department of Bengal, and thence drifted to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, during which he published a pamphlet on the dyeing, printing, and tanning industries of that part of the country. He also had charge of the preparations for the Paris International Exhibition of 1878, and the Melbourne Exhibition of the following year. But the fact which brought forward the name of Mr. Mukharji at this particular time was his advocacy of the cultivation of carrots as a famine crop, the experiment being credited with having done much to arrest a famine in South Oudh, where, owing to the failure of the monsoon rains, great distress prevailed. He was next entrusted with the collection of information about the various varieties of wheat cultivated in the North-West Provinces, and made original experiments with the object of ascertaining the capabilities of each. After joining the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India, 1881, as officer in charge of Indian exhibits for the Amsterdam International Exhibition, and of the Exhibition branch of the Government of India, Mr. Mukharji, at the request of Sir Rivers Thompson, then a member of the Viceroy's Council, published a work on Indian Art Manufactures. The work, which was published by Government, ran through two editions, and gave a great impetus to the sale of art manufactures among Europeans, who before this knew nothing of the existence of many articles described in the work. His next published work dealt with Indian products, and was translated into French, and Mr. Mukharji quotes with pride from the *Times* a laudatory notice of his work and services in connection with the Amsterdam Exhibition. He was subsequently employed collecting products for the Calcutta Exhibition, and was also entrusted with the duty of organising the trial of the various fibre-extracting machines brought out for competition, and was then appointed to judge of their respective capabilities by the Government of India. "A Handbook of Indian Products and Manufactures" was next published—the first book on the subject ever written by a native of India. It was widely distributed throughout India, and proved highly useful in creating in the minds of natives an interest in the resources of the country—a subject which, as Mr. Mukharji claims, they had hitherto regarded with the greatest indifference, and indeed apathy. Mr. Mukharji was honoured by Government in various ways, and was appointed in 1884 to the Assistant Directorship of the Bengal Economic and Art Museum. Though a high-caste Brahmin, Mr. Mukharji made a trip to England at the request of Government with collections for the Colonial and Industrial Exhibition. The consequences were most serious to him, but he felt that it would not have been right repeatedly to disobey the wishes of a Government which had been so kind to him. So he went, paid the penalty, and solaced himself with the reflection that he had done his duty. After his return, Mr. Mukharji went back to the Calcutta Museum, and under the encouragement of Sir Edward Buck, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Andrew Scoble, and Sir Philip Hutchins, wrote articles in the Native papers, and delivered lectures on industrial subjects, which, no doubt, have tended greatly to the instruction of the people. He attempted to introduce as a cheap nourishing food-stuff for the poor people in England, the ragi of Mysore, but without much success. He, however, was more fortunate in other undertakings, and earned golden opinions by his Imperial Institute collections, and his monographs in Bengal industries. He conducted almost innumerable experiments and researches, discovering a new brush fibre, a bast fibre, new paper material, and a means of treating the silky fibre of the *sida* plant. Finally, Mr. Mukharji achieved his greatest success in regard to the cultivation of the Assam silk-worm. This we have recently noticed at length. As the result of Mr. Mukharji's experiments, the financial benefit to the Government of India might amount to five or six crores of rupees per annum, by the utilisation of what is now merely a waste product—the leaves of the castor-oil plant. The utilisation of waste products has been a subject to which Mr. Mukharji has devoted much attention. He has a knowledge of the industrial products and capabilities of the country such as few, if any, have had and we much regret to hear that continued ill-health necessitates his retirement. He is to-day, as Sir Edward Buck wrote of him fifteen years ago, a perfect gentleman in mind and manners, a man who has done much for the good of his fellow-countrymen.

MR. J. H. GLASS, C.I.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary in the Department of Public Works of Bengal, read a paper before the Indian section of the Society of Arts, on the subject of the Great Landslip at Gohna and the measures adopted to prevent serious loss of Life. It was a long paper, which occupied over an hour in reading, but Mr. Glass was justified in sounding the praises of Indian engineers, even at the risk of tiring out his hearers. In America the chances are the engineers would not have acted quite as ours did, and a gigantic thing in the bursting of dams and a loss of life which would have paralysed the whole world and "licked all previous records" might have been recorded. In India we manage these things better; we save life by prompt preventive measures and avoid sensations. The authorities heard from a Native source that early in September of 1893 an enormous mass of material from the Maithana hill had subsided into the Birahi Ganga river, completely blocking it, and that a large lake was under course of formation. For some time afterwards material continued to fall, huge blocks thundering down the hill, and crashing into the mass below, but there was no further fall of any size till about the end of October, when a great slice of the hill moved forward into the valley, making an effective barrier of enormous proportions, and completely obstructing the flow of the river. The mass of earth and rock composing the landslip was about 900 feet in height, 2,000 feet across at top, 11,000 feet at the base along the valley, and 3,000 feet at top and 600 feet at bottom across the valley. One of the most important questions for the engineering staff to decide was, how long it would take the lake to fill. It was not possible to accurately calculate this, owing to there being several uncertain factors. They were (1) the extent and duration of the winter rains; (2) the amount of snowfall, and the quantity of water which might be expected from the melting of the snow on the hills within the basin area; and (3) the loss from the lake on account of percolation and absorption. Finally, the 15th August, 1894, was fixed as the most likely date. As a matter of fact, the burst occurred on the 25th. But in the meantime extensive precautionary measures had been taken. Masonry signal pillars had been erected so as to enable district officials to get inhabitants and Hurdwa pilgrims out of the valleys and villages before the water came upon them. Sluices were cut to carry off such water as might be, but it was believed that by getting the people out of the way the least damage was likely to accrue and the multifarous offers of contractors to carry off the water were declined by the Public Works Department. Though this refusal was warmly criticised at the time, looking back upon it, the fact remains that Government did what was best as well as most economical in dismantling bridges and reducing the risks of destruction to life and property. Natives in the Alaknanda branch of the Ganges valley railed against the Government for presuming to foretell what only the Almighty could know as to the great flood, and declined for some time to quit. When the burst came entire villages were swept away, not a vestige of some of them remaining. Not a life, however, was lost. The area of the lake when the water was level with the top of the dam was calculated to be about 37,000,000 square feet, and the total contents were roughly estimated at 16,650,000,000 of cubic feet. This quantity—equivalent to a rainfall of 0·15 inch over the whole drainage area of the Alaknanda River, calculated from the point at which it enters the Ganges River, *viz.*, 4,140 square miles—rushed out of the Gohna lake in four and a-half hours. The cost to Government of the precautionary measures and the destruction of Public Works property exceeded two and a-half lakhs of rupees; the loss to private individuals has never been computed. It appears from what Mr. Glass told his hearers that the Gohna lake, which was then formed, and of which we now hear practically nothing, is likely to be lasting. Mr. Glass concluded his paper by stating that its greatest length is now about 3,900 yards, average width 400 yards, and greatest depth 300 feet. It may be, he says, that in time Gohna will become a pleasant resort for the weary traveller from the plains, and that boats will sail upon the lake. But Mr. Glass, knowing its isolated situation, adds it will be long before then!

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji was elected Preiident of that body.

DURING the ensuing recess of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey will be the vacation Judge on the Original Side.

AT the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebji, Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, of Gray's Inn, son of the late Khan Bahadur Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, J.P., of Thana, made the usual declaration, and was admitted a member of the Bombay Bar.

COLONEL A. G. CREAGH, Commanding the District, accompanied by a Staff Officer, will proceed on duty to Deolali to take the inspection of the depot on the 20th instant, leaving Victoria Terminus by the 10 p.m. (local time) mail train on the 19th idem, and returning to Bombay by mail train leaving Deolali, at 12-17 a.m., on the 21st instant.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur F. Masoti, Belgian Consul at Bombay, as acting Consul-General for Belgium at Bombay during the absence of Monsieur Leon Dossogne, Consul-General.

CAPTAIN G. E. HYDE CATE is appointed to be substantive *pro tem.* Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar; Major J. T. Ashby is appointed to be substantive *pro tem.* Second Assistant, Political Agent, Kathiawar.

LIEUTENANT F. W. WOODHOUSE will be substantive *pro tem.* Third Assistant Political Resident, and Lieutenant F. T. Walker will be Sixth Assistant Political Resident, at Aden.

MR. W. D. SHEPPARD, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Political Agent, Savanur, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders from the date of Mr. J. Fairlie-Muir, I.C.S., gives overcharge.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 7 was 587, giving a death-rate of 35·75 per annum per thousand as against 29·67 the corresponding period of last year, and 31·70 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 183 died from fevers; 40, small-pox; 6, measles; 3, phthisis; 8, cholera; 1, leprosy; 48, diseases of the nervous system; 66, affections of the respiratory organs; 25, diarrhœa; 11, dysentery; 22, still-born; 52, old age and debility; 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 22; Brahmin, 31; Lingaet, 1; Battia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 285; Hindu out-caste, 60; Musulman, 130; Parsee, 24; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 13; Eurasian, 2; European, 10; Negro-African, 4. The total number of births was 306 as against 306 the corresponding period of last year, and 266 the average over the past five years.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INDISPOSITION OF MR. RHODES.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes is down with an attack of fever.

LIUNGCHANG'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

The *Times'* correspondent at Singapore states that Liungchang, who has arrived there, says he is going to London after his visit to Moscow.

SPEECH BY MR. COURTNEY.

Mr. Leonard Courtney, addressing the electors of Bodwin, said the Dongola Expedition was in the highest degree impolitic, and that if Great Britain really desired the welfare of Egypt, she would not waste the resources of the country needlessly by provoking a savage enemy.

THE RISING IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Latest advices from Atchin state that the Dutch garrisons at Biloel and Lamkoengit have been relieved after some fighting, with a loss of two officers and thirty-nine men.

THE MATABELE REVOLT.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Two whites and several Friendlies were killed in yesterday's fight with the Matabele.

Three fierce onslaughts were made by the Matabele, who were finally repulsed with a loss of one hundred killed.

More fighting is expected.

THE DONGOLA EXPEDITION.

It is stated that the War Office has acceded to General Kitchener's request for more officers.

The Dervishes have appeared at Tamanieb, near Suakin.

THE EVACUATION OF KASSALA.

ROME, APRIL 8.

The evacuation of Kassala appears to be uncertain.

Colonel Stevani's column, which recently arrived there with supplies, was ordered to withdraw, but it is not known if the garrison accompanied it.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 9.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the homeward mails of the 4th instant, arrived here, at 5 a.m., to-day.

THE SIMLA BRIBERY CASE.

CHARGES FORMULATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

LAHORE, APRIL 9.

In the Simla Bribery Case, the court, on Tuesday, was occupied entirely with the hearing of Native witnesses, the hotel servants, and others.

Yesterday, Mrs. de Rozario, manageress of the hotel, gave her evidence. After the month of March the Babu was in distress financially. He had spent a great deal of money on his daughter's marriage. He never paid witness her salary, and it was to excuse himself for this that he told her in what circumstances he was. Two days before the arrest of the Babu, witness was passing along the verandah on her way to her room, when she saw the Babu and the Nawab standing at the Nawab's door. They had been speaking to each other, and when witness came up, the Babu asked her if she knew where Mr. Schorn lived. Witness replied that a Mr. Schorn lived just below the hotel. The house could be seen from the verandah, and she pointed it out. Witness said: What business have you with Mr. Schorn? Do you wish to see him? The Nawab answered: I am sending the Babu to Mr. Schorn with a message. The Nawab seemed somewhat agitated. That was all that passed. The Babu then went downstairs, and the witness to her room. The Babu had never mentioned Mr. Schorn to her before. The following morning, about 10 o'clock, witness was in the verandah, saying to the Nawab when that Mr. Schorn would see the Nawab. Next morning the Babu seemed excited. The Nawab said: I would go to see Mr. Schorn, but I would prefer his coming to me. The Babu was hurrying downstairs, and the Nawab called out after him. Ask Mr. Schorn to come to me, and don't forget to tell him that I will remunerate him for any inconvenience he may suffer by coming here. This was not in English, but in Hindustani. He did not mention any amount. This occurred in the morning. Next morning the Babu was arrested. The Nawab remained in the hotel a few days after this, but never went outside the hotel. He did not even go about the premises, but remained in his room, and secluded himself. This change in his habits was not gradual, but marked and immediate. He kept his door closed, and his servant used to go in by the back, through the bath-room. Two or three people came to call on him at this time, but they did not see him, his servant giving the answer that he was out. On the evening before the Nawab left, the Babu visited him in his room. The Babu had two sons. She had seen the younger in the Nawab's room, but never the eldest. In conversation with witness, after the Nawab had gone, the Babu said I went on behalf of the Sirdar to Mr. Schorn, and now he has left me in the lurch, and gone away. I have not even the means to pay for my defence. Witness appeared as a witness for the defence in the case of Gopal Chandar. She was summoned. She was on good terms with the Babu. She had never volunteered her evidence at any time. She had no cause of ill-will towards the Nawab.

There were no other witnesses for prosecution.

Accused then made a statement. He was, he said, a first-class magistrate and revenue collector. He had no special object in visiting Simla; he did so in course of a tour, which included many places of interest, and had not been to Simla for some years.

The magistrate formulated the charge against accused of abetting, and abetment of bribery.

The defence asked for a Commission to examine six witnesses in Hyderabad, and the magistrate allowed a Commission as regards three, and the case was adjourned.

The accused will probably apply to the Chief Court at Lahore to be enabled to take evidence on the Commission of all the six witnesses.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME.

SIMLA, APRIL 9.

The following Bills will be disposed of during the ensuing Simla season:—The Indian Fisheries Bill; a Bill to amend the Criminal Tribes Act; a Bill to Provide for Memons to declare themselves subject to Mahomedan Law; the Registration Bill; and the Glanders and Farcy Act Amendment Bills.

TABLE TALK.

By WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, MARCH 20.

CAMBRIDGE has agreed that the question of degrees for women is to be taken into consideration. It is, I have always thought, a real hardship, under the present conditions, that a woman may take a most brilliant place in honours and yet be debarred from receiving any official recognition of her genius and her industry; not even the recognition that is bestowed upon a young man just able to pass one of the easiest examinations possible. I was one of the two thousand who signed a recently-circulated paper to this effect. But by making such a protest I by no means inclined to admit women into a man's University. Oxford and Cambridge are masculine; the colleges are for men; the endowments—now getting woefully shrunken—are for men; the education, degrees, offices are all for men. Surely, however, it would be possible to create a University for women which shall unite all the women's colleges; its examinations might be the same as for men; its examiners the same; its degrees might be conferred in the Senate House at Cambridge. I cannot understand what objection there could be to such a plan of removing the present disabilities. Has not Harvard College, in America, recently done exactly this very thing, viz., created a University for women side by side with itself?

The writers of the circulars for and against the admission of women have not been very convincing. They have relied chiefly on the conditional auxiliaries—*would*, *might*, and *should*. When a man can only say that under certain conditions women *would* do so and so, or *might* do so and so, he seems to have got a poor case. The thing is to find out not what women would do, but what they *will* do when they get a degree and really belong to a University. They will, therefore, if I may prophesy, most certainly begin by finding out for themselves the kind of higher education that is fittest for the genius and the natural destiny of woman at her best and highest. This kind of education will certainly not prove to be a slavish copy of that which has been found fittest for men. The work of women must always, from the very nature of the case, be different from the work of men. Up to the present, there has been a rush into our work simply because it is men's work, but this desire for imitation will pass, and reason will prevail. Perhaps we shall have to wait, in order to prove this conclusively, until the new photography can be applied to the brain, and until it will show us how one man and one woman, considering the same subject, do so from different points of view and on different grounds. When, therefore, women have learned that the blind following of men's education is not in all points the test for their own development, they will understand that they must have their own University and their own examinations. The rest will follow. And, as a women's University, brand new, standing all by itself in the country, would be of a dulness unspeakable, the new University for women will probably be planted beside one of the older Universities for men, either by Granta's sluggish waters or Isis' silver steream, and will do its best to enliven the society of the place, while it leads its sweet girl graduates along the flowery lanes of learning.

The whole world of Letters, besides everybody else, is very sorry to hear that James Payn finds it necessary to resign the editorship of the *Cornhill Magazine*, in consequence of those rheumatic infirmities which will not allow him to leave his house. James Payn is a writer to whom justice has hardly been done. Perhaps I am wrong. He certainly has many readers, which—though the young gentlemen who proudly strut the stage with an edition of 150 will not allow it—is, after all, one sign of appreciation. He is a born humorist, and a humorist endowed with the most genial and kindly nature possible. Now, to be a kindly humorist is very difficult for most men, who are by nature grumpy: he is therefore very rare. It is far easier—though this the people do not understand—to acquire a reputation as a humorist by saying rude, spiteful, and unmannerly things of each other, than by saying things kindly and generous. Now, I have read a great many of James Payn's works, and I do not think that I remember one single ill-natured, envious, or unworthy passage in any one of them. He writes always as a kindly gentleman; the little squabbles and jealousies of the lower walks are beneath him. He writes, too, on subjects which can be freely discussed at every dinner table. One has never heard him clamouring for "freedom" in Art, meaning encouragement to write about things *tacenda*. He is perfectly well-bred in this, as in every other respect. Considering him as an editor, I do not know how the *Cornhill* has got on of late years—there has fallen, apparently, a blight upon the old magazines—but the paper has always been bright, clever, and well-edited. There is, indeed, no more practised editor in London. I wonder how long it is since James Payn began to edit *Chambers'*. At all events, he "discovered" Frederick Anstey, and, if I mistake not, Mr. Hornung. One can only hope that James Payn's withdrawal will be temporary.

The only cure; the universal cure; the never-failing cure for all diseases under the sun is cold water. A German Priest has been practising with cold water for nearly fifty years. I do not know how he administers it, whether internally or externally, whether he mixes whisky with it or gives it neat. It is not, however, by any means a new thing; the hydropathic establishments at the outset prescribed cold baths, shower baths, tepid baths, sitz baths, hot baths all day long, with the drinking of cold water before meals, at meals, after meals, and between meals. The cures effected were wonderful. So they said; no doubt all kinds of nervous affection can be cured by faith, assisted by simple diet. The cold water cure, at least, was better than the earth cure, in which the patient was buried up to the chin in garden mould. It is not so pleasant, however, as the other universal cure, which also comes from Germany, and consists simply of lying in the hot sun for so many hours at a time. I believe the patients retire to roofless cabins built up on the top of the house, and there, with a book, lie basking till they are hot through and through, and, like St. Lawrence, when they feel themselves done on one side, turn over and get roasted on the other.

I think it is about once in a century or so that the question of Anglican Orders gets itself raised. This time the Pope is to be asked his opinion, or, perhaps, his decision. Would it not be as well, if one may venture to speak on such a subject, if our own Bishops would give us, simultaneously, their opinion, or, perhaps, their decision on this subject? I remember having to attend lectures long, long ago on the subject; they were lectures addressed to the youth of King's College, London, by a very revered Lecturer in Theology. If I remember aright, a good deal of the argument turned upon an alleged Function said by the enemy to have been performed at a certain tavern called the Nag's Head. I remember so much because, while this most learned theologain was declaiming against the monstrous nature of the charge, two of the students sitting beside the lecturer, but a little behind him, were so ill-advised as to produce a pack of cards and to carry on a noiseless little game, thinking themselves unobserved. Unhappy youths! For the lecturer's right eyes was an independent revolving light, which, turning in that direction, detected the two culprits "in flagrante delicto." After the lecture they were sent for, and what happened to them I do not know. But I have never forgotten the "Nag's Head Controversy" in consequence of that pack of cards: which shows how, as St. Augustine might have said, we may climb to learning up the ladder of other people's sins. The "Nag's Head Controversy!" Yes; Cranmer was in it, I know, and I think Parker. However, so far as it goes, this special knowledge of mine concerning the Nag's Head is quite at the service of the Bishops.

I have been amusing myself for some time past with my friend Mr. W. H. P. in the construction of certain commedietas for drawing-room and private performance. It has been a very pleasing occupation, and I am sorry that for the moment, it has come to an end. But the work has brought with it certain reflections, which I now offer to those who would attempt the drawing-room play. To begin with, the work offers opportunities for very fine dramatic art. You may use for a drawing-room a motif which would be too slight for the stage and too delicate for the gallery. On the other hand, the deeper emotions should not be touched in these pieces; they should be sketches rather than finished studies; and for the dialogue, it must not be mere commonplace, but it must not consist of laboured epigram. The people want to see a story, not to rack their brains—their after-dinner brains—to catch the meaning of this or that epigram. There must be no necessity for scenery; the scene must be laid in a room. Of course, there must be furniture to correspond with the time and place; there may be costume—in fact, costume may help a piece very much; there may be a little singing, music, dancing; there must be touches of pathos or of humour or of merriment. I would not, for my own part, care for any play which moved me neither to tears nor to laughter. There must not be too many characters; considering how few good actors there are in private life, the chief weight of the play should fall upon one couple; but if there are opportunities for introducing plenty of supers—servants, people with a little "business"—so much the better.

What follows is for the literary aspirant. My young friend, some time ago, writing to one of your class—which is a very large class indeed—I said that the best practice in the world for one who seriously intended to attempt fiction was first to read and to write verse constantly, in order to acquire a sense of style and phrase—understand, I did not advise the publishing of that verse—far from it. Next, to write every day some description—a walk, a landscape, the character of a friend, the portrait of a friend. Thirdly, to write dialogue, to tell a story in dialogue; to put ideas into dramatic shape. Now, let me add, from my recent experience, a little advice about dramatising a story. Take a short story, to begin with—one of your own, or another's—you may be only doing an exercise. When you have read the story, put the book aside, and remember only the leading incident. Never mind how it has been presented by the author; he wrote for the reader; you want to write for the stage. Take such of the characters as you think will fit the stage; make up your mind whether it is to be in one or more scenes. Let there be action—plenty of action and business—in all the scenes. Then make up the scenario, using all that is dramatic in the story, with such additions of your own as you may think fit to add; and write most of the dialogue for yourself, taking out of the story only such bits as are really effective. When you have done it all, get two or three friends together, and try it by acting it. If the story is your own, you can then choose whether to give it a dramatic or a narrative form for publication.

On July 21 of this year there will be held a grand centenary celebration of Burns, who died on that day one hundred years ago, being then only thirty-seven years of age. I have been invited to assist, but I doubt whether I can do so. Besides, it should be an occasion for the sons of Scotland only. Burns is almost the only example of a poet whose gifts are so great that he has overcome the difficulties of dialect. None of us like dialect unless we understand it, and there are many words in Burns which require explanation. He is, however, the one great Scottish poet. Other poets there are of Scotland, but none whom all Scothmen, without exception, high and low, rich and poor, one with another, love as they love Burns. We have no such poet among us. The one who approaches nearest to Burns is that Dorsetshire poet whose name is the same, curiously, with the alteration of a vowel—Barnes. Yet his dialect prevents him from the popularity which he ought to have achieved. Dorsetshire, you see, is a small county, and we cannot all speak broad "Darset." The only objection to the Burns Centenary Celebration is that one cannot be joyful over the untimely death of a great man. One cannot feast because he is dead; perhaps with a funeral march and speeches of lamentation, the proper mood may be arrived at.

The practice of the Divining rod for finding water had gone, I believed, altogether out of these islands. in South Africa, I know, it lingers, and, I believe, in some parts of France. Yet, listen. A week or two ago a rustic was observed to be doing something mysterious up and down a field. The field was in Devonshire, near one of the little villages which stand round the broken edges of Dartmoor. He was watched, and presently it was discovered that he was carrying a hazel rod, and holding it in the manner and way prescribed by the wisdom of ancient necromancy over the earth. He was, in fact, searching for a spring, being a lineal descendant of those who have possessed the gift from time immemorial. Manners change; languages are lost; literature is forgotten; superstitions alone survive.

THE SHAVING OF WIDOWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a delightful thing to see your correspondent, Mr. V. D., pick up only the stale portion of my argument, leaving aside the pungent ones; because, perhaps, he loathes being stimulated. I doubt not I might have inculcated some so-called stale arguments; yet I deserve some allowance for not having read Mr. Telang's letter before venturing upon criticising Mr. V. D's. letter. First of all, Mr. V. D., has gone astray from the main point of dispute. In the last letter he says "shaving widows against their will is a cruelty, and in this condemning widows to lifelong widowhood is also wrong and cruelty." Now, let me leave aside the latter one, as it does not come within the province of discussion on "widow shaving," and take up the former one and see whether, to quote his own words, the disfigurement of the body is "simply to ignore the phisiological operation of the body." Though this argument may be allowed, yet disfigurement has an additional advantage over the virtuous tendency of the woman, because woman's unchastity constitutes the co-operation of man. If the active nature of man is not attracted owing to the disfigurement of the face woman's passive nature is incapable of debauchery; So facial disfigurement checks the male attraction: absence of male attraction weakens the stimulative function of woman's passion. Hence shaving is the principal cause of the widow's virtuous tendency. Were this shaving accompanied by moral education, social fear and good society, 88 per cent. of widows can safely be counted as virtuous. On the contrary, doing away with the practice of shaving would be placing butter before fire; no matter however strong tendency the butter may have not to melt, yet the influence of fire is sure to melt it. Therefore, if there should be virtuous widowhood there should be head-shaving, either voluntary or compulsory; if there should be no shaving there should be re-marriage. As to your correspondent satirizing me for blaming the reformers and comparing the shaved widow heads to a football I should say I am quite right in both cases—in the one for the apparent hypocracy in the reformers, in the other for the analogy it bears to a football.—Yours, &c.,

April 7. D. VASUDEVACHARYA.

THE MILLS AND THE JUBILEE MARRIAGE YEAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is currently reported that the Petit Mills have made a nett profit of Rs. 661,000 for the half-year ending 31st December last, which, added to Rs. 1,45,000, brought forward from the previous half-year, makes a grand total of Rs. 806,000. Such being the case, I hope our benevolent Parsi Baronet, Sir Dinshaw, will be so kind as to give us a handsome dividend, say, Rs. 125 per share, which would absorb 5 lakhs, and yet leave 3 lakhs to be carried forward, or applied, as may seem best to his enlightened wisdom. This is a Jubilee Marriage Year, in which many marriages have taken place, and many families have consequently had additional expense—a circumstance which, I hope, will be taken into consideration by our good Shett, who should remember that "few live to sit under the shade of trees they plant," and, consequently, why should we not enjoy a little of our good luck, instead of reserving all for future generations. If our Baronet should take my request into his favourable consideration, I assure him he will receive the benedictions of many old and young people, especially of widows and orphans dependent on dividends, but if it be his intention to stick to a regular Rs. 100 dividend every half-year, like the Soonderdas Madras Mills, then give us a bonus this year. Even the Madras Mill has occasionally declared Rs. 125 dividends, and I see no good reason why the Baronet Mill, as it is generally styled, should not give us a "bumper" dividend this half-year.—Yours, &c.,

April 9. AN OLD SHAREHOLDER.

THE work of laying the tramway line from over the Hancock Bridge to Matharpacady, Mazagon, having been completed, the new route will be opened to the tramway traffic this morning. According to custom, the Municipal Commissioner will inspect the line by riding over it in a tram-car, and then declare it open for traffic. The work of extending the line, which is over half a mile in length, was commenced on the 4th March last, and was completed in a month.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE good service pension, vacated by the death of the late Staff Veterinary-Surgeon Thurford, retired list, has been conferred on Dr. G. Fleming, C. B., LL. D., F. R. C. V. S., late Principal Veterinary-Surgeon at the War Office. Dr. Fleming had nearly 35 year's service when he retired. He saw service in the Crimea and China. By his untiring exertions he did much both for the Army Veterinary Department and army animals. He was a copious writer, and many of his works, such as those on Veterinary Obstetrics, Veterinary Sanitary Science and Police are text-books in the profession. He also translated several very valuable works by Continental veterinarians.

MR. H. W. J. BAGNELL, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Political Agent, Cambay, pending further orders.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL L. L. FENTON is appointed to be the President of the Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Hunter, pending further orders.

MR. H. H. F. HATCH is appointed to be Superintendent of Surveys and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

MR. C. H. JOPP, B. A. (Oxon), I. C. S., having lost a lien on his appointment, his Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to re-appoint him to be Special Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, continuing to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Nasik, pending further orders.

MR. W. PORTEOUS, I.C.S., has been allowed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

MR. H. O. QUIN, I.C.S., will act for Mr. A. C. Logan, acting Collector of Broach, who is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and twelve days from the 15th instant.

MR. KHARSHEDJI NUSSERWANJI SEERVAI, Collector of Income-Tax, Bombay, having obtained privilege leave of absence for two months from the 8th instant, Mr. Hormusji Kharshedji Kurlavala is appointed to act for him. Mr. M. P. Tabak will act for Mr. Kurlavala.

MR. S. B. DOIG, M.Inst.C.E., Superintending Engineer, First Class, is granted special leave for six months, commencing from the 10th proximo. Mr. H. G. Palliser, M.Inst.C.E., will act for Mr. Doig.

MR. W. R. SHAW, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade State Railways, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, until further orders.

MR. H. P. OMMANNEY, I.C.S., has been allowed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of furlough for one week.

SIR HENRY BRACKENBURY stated in his speech on the Budget that proposals for further reductions in the cost of the Gilgit Agency were under consideration, the withdrawal of the 32nd Pioneers having already caused a decrease in expenditure. The first step to be taken is understood to be a reduction in the number of British officers on special duty in and about Gilgit. They have hitherto been available for duty with the Kashmir Imperial Service troops and as commandants of the various outposts of the Agency.

A SUPPLEMENTARY order has been issued in regard to shooting passes to soldiers which runs as follows:—"Soldiers are warned that they must not load in the vicinity of quarters and must invariably unload before returning to camp or lines as well as before arriving at any place where they may intend to pass the night."

ANOTHER attempt is to be made to float a Sea Fisheries Company for Bengal. The idea now is to trust to local agency for catching the fish and merely to establish fishing stations where native fishermen can bring their daily catch, that required for Calcutta being despatched by specially constructed boats in tow of steamers and the balance being salted. It is generally believed that this is a more promising plan than the original one and likely to succeed.

THE Ootacamund Hounds will be hunted this year by Captain Bingham, A.-D.-C. to General Mansfield Clarke, who was Whip to Major Lawley and Captain Lascelles the last two seasons, and who knows the country thoroughly. His Whips will for the present be Captain Butcher, R. A., and Captain Portal, A.-D.-C., to H. E. the Governor. The rain, which has been falling the last few afternoons at Ootacamund, has improved the going on the Downs, which have hitherto been as slippery as glass. Jacks are reported to be fairly plentiful, and as soon as the new draft of hounds from Home have been licked into shape, some good sport should be shown.

CAPTAIN JACK, known in Australia as a prospector, is stated to have discovered a rich auriferous quartz reef three miles north of Sumalata in the Celebes, and has arranged with English capitalists to send out an expert to test it. It is said that eight ounces of metal to the ton has been extracted. This is a phenomenal yield if good for any distance. Celebes is known to annually export quantities of gold dust. So, too, the other islands of Borneo and Sumatra; and there can be little doubt that the gold mines of the East Indian Archipelago, as well as the Malayan Peninsula—these last have, as we noted lately, already been taken in hand by Australian capitalists—await future exploitation.

THE two small warships which Siam is said to be purchasing from the Victorian Government are slow but by no means weak vessels. They are steel, twin-screw gunboats of 350 and 530 tons displacement, 10 and 12 knots speed, respectively, and each armed with a 12-ton breechloader and some machine guns. They were built in 1883.

WE hear that Mr. J. R. Buyers, C.I.E., the Agent and Chief Engineer of the Assam-Bengal Railway, has decided to finally sever his connection with the Railway, and with India. To this gentleman was entrusted the survey of the line, some twenty years ago, when he was an Executive Engineer in the P. W. D., and it is no exaggeration of the facts to state that it was to his persistent and dogged representation of the great importance of this line of railway that the sanction of the Secretary of State was obtained to one of the largest undertakings in railways in India. Mr. Buyers has watched it from its first inception with the solicitude of a mother for her first infant. Though in possession of ample private means, and a charming home in England, he could not resist the appeal made to him by the Directors of the Home Board, when he was asked to give up the ease and liberty of a country life and take over charge of the whole line. Since his arrival in Shillong three years ago he has been indefatigable in his efforts to push on the work, and the last issue of the *Assam Gazette* shows that 157 miles of railway are already open to traffic, the earnings for the week ending 14th March being nearly Rs. 12,000.

A NEW illustration of the old saying that there is nothing new under the sun is furnished in connection with the "X" rays. About the year 1848 a pamphlet was published by Reichenbach, the discoverer of creosote, in which he set forth the powers of "od," as he called it. "Od" consisted of a sort of halo surrounding every natural body, and under certain conditions rendered it luminous. Reichenbach stated that he had photographed bodies through other bodies, which were transparent to this illuminating medium. The only recognition he obtained was that he was declared to be insane.

IT is now some years since the butts of the National Rifle Association were removed from Wimbledon Common, but certain Rifle Corps were still permitted to use the northern ranges. These now have practically gone out of use, and rifle shooting on Wimbledon Common will soon become a thing of the past. It is only now possible at 200 yards, and the new Lee-Metford, with its great range, practically settles the matter. The Golf Club, which up to now has used the iron house attached to the ranges, is negotiating with the Conservators for the use of the windmill as a new club-house.

THE total value for the sea-borne trade of British India during February is given as considerably over eighteen crores, and is better by eight per cent. than the same month of 1895. Imports increased by eight per cent. and the same percentage denotes the improvement under exports from India. The advance under imports was largely the result of a greater damand for textile fabrics, metals, liquors and tea. Continued abnormal shipments of raw cotton, coupled with large despatches of rice, explain the increase in value of exports. During the month imports of gold were better by eighteen lakhs, but silver declined in value by eleven lakhs. On the other hand, exports of gold fell off from 53 to 26 lakhs, and shipments of the white metal were practically nominal.

AMONG the products which experiment has proved to be well adapted for the soil of the Punjab are English and Cape barley, which have improved on each year's planting. Oats were up to the average, and would have been better but for damage done by hailstorms. American corn of different kinds gave varying results, one or two varieties yielding well but others failing altogether. English and American potatoes did not receive a fair test owing to the unusually heavy rains which ruined the crops. Some American vine cuttings flourished well in several districts: and mahogany trees thrive and improve generally. The attempt to plant orchards has only been partially successful up to the present, and that is due to the fact that sufficient care has not been taken of the trees by those entrusted with their attention. In other parts of the Province, however, orchard growing has been considerably extended and improved. Among the articles which did not thrive in the Punjab were several varieties of Egyptian cotton. Not only did they suffer much from insects, but a good deal of the crop was lost as the plants were in full bearing when the temperature fell too low to allow of the pod maturing. Several varieties of Australian wheat were tried and found to be altogether unsuited to this country. A fine collection of dyed and printed silk, cotton, and woollen goods has been got together for exhibition at the Imperial Institute.

IT is an interesting coincidence, remarks the *Englishman*, that the heads of the Governments of Bengal and Madras should within a week of each other give public expression to their views on the question of admitting Eurasians to serve in the Indian Army. It is no less interesting to contrast the opinions of Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Sir Arthur Havelock, and to note the grounds on which these opinions differ. We may remark first of all that both the Lieutenant-Governor of this province and the Governor of Madras agree with the Government of India in assuming the impossibility of devising any plan by which Eurasians might be admitted to the Army without materially enhancing the military budget. Starting from this point they traverse different ways. Sir Arthur Havelock is severely economical. The pounds, shillings, and pence argument seems to him irresistible. The Government administers the public revenues for the public benefit, and he does not think those revenues would be employed to the best advantage if Eurasians were recruited. In any case the number of Eurasians of standared age is too small to render the proposal necessary or desirable on their behalf. In Sir Alexander Mackenzie's eyes financial consideration do not count. The Government has at present plenty of money, and even if it had not Eurasians have peculiar claims upon it. It ought, therefore, to be possible for them to enter the Army if fit, even though the financial result to Government should be a dead loss. The point in dispute appears to be the cogency of the claims of Eurasians to special recognition at the hands of Government. Sir Arthur Havelock denies it altogether; Sir Alexander Mackenzie admits it to the full. Possibly a solution of the difficulty might be found midway between the two standpoints. Even those who are most opposed to the notion of forming Eurasian regiments in the interests of a class rather than the interests of the country might well hesitate before asserting that the latter would lose by employing the military service of men who frequently make such excellent Volunteers.

A BELVEDERE Tower, nearly 200 feet in height, similar to those erected at the World's Fair, Chicago, and at the Paris and Philadelphia Exhibiions, will be erected this season at the Empire of India and Ceylon Exhibition. The tower will be handsomely designed, provided with two passenger lifts, and have several balconied storeys. The top platform will accommodate about one hundred persons, and from this an excellent view may be obtained, while the tower itself will be a striking feature of the Queen's Court, and will, at night, be illuminated by a lighthouse lamp of 4,000,000 candle-power.

AN interesting fact is noted in connection with the Millennial festivities which are about to be held throughout Hungary in commemoration of the thousandth year of its existence as a kingdom. The Prince Primate has granted a special dispensation to the people regarding Lenten observances, and in a pastoral letter grants special privileges with regard to fasting throughout the land. Meat may be cooked with adjuncts as ordinarily during the forty days, and inhabitants of the towns whose history is closely associated with the memory of St. Stephen are even permitted to eat meat during Holy Week, with the exception of Wednesday and Friday. The pastoral letter permitted the eating of meat at Budapest on all days with the exception of Ash Wednesday and Good Friday. In all restaurants meat may be served, and during the holding of markets in the country meat may be eaten even on Fridays during Lent.

IN connection with the bestowal upon Prince Henri d'Orleans of the ribbon of the Legion of Honour, a Paris correspondent telegraphs: The Government thought that the Prince, after asking to be decorated (as he did in compliance with a rule of the Order), would dishonour himself were he hereafter to show himself hostile to the Republic. This is not the view of his friends of the "Gaulois." I doubt whether it is the view of his family. It certainly is not borne out by the course that family have pursued since 1870. I recollect that two of Prince Henri's uncles promised not to take their seats in the Versailles Assembly if Thiers did not oppose the repeal of the law to proscribe the Bourbons. When the law was repealed they hastened to sit on the Royalist benches and became the centre opposition to the Government. On being reminded of their pledge they coolly said: "We gave no promise in black and white"—in French law no promise is binding unless written. As Thiers said, the answers they gave was worthy of a sharp attorney.

THE grandfather of the Cinematographe was the Gyroscope (if that was the name), exhibited in a gallery of the Polytechnic. It was a wheel of black silhouette figures revolving before a mirror, giving the appearance of vitality. Half a century afterwards Edison produced his kinetascope—a band of progressive photographs passing before the eye of a spectator applied to an optical peephole, and creating the effects of life and motion. Lastly comes the Cinematographe, which shows us a series of phantom realities—sombre in colour, painfully and wonderfully silent—moving, grinning, gesticulating—doing everything but speaking. Still we are not very far from the Oxyhydrogen Microscope (another old polytechnic wonder) and its fearful revelation of destructive nature in that reflected drop of stagnant water, or the reflection of restless humanity on the polished top of the round table in the Camera Obscura of Gravesend or Margate.

THE Cinematographe, or animated photographs, as they ought to be called, could not have found a more appropriate home than the Polytechnic Institution. Housed in a small side-hall, which at one time was a lecture theatre devoted to chemical discourses and experiments, electrical tricks, and laughing-gas demonstrations, the entertainment carries us back to that simple-minded London of sixty years ago, when a diving-bell and diver in a fish-pond were an instructive diversion in Upper Regent-Street, while a steam-gun and an electrical eel ran a close race with them for popularity at the Adelaide Gallery in the Strand. It would have been well if these diversions had ended here, but they encouraged the erection of the Moorish Palace in Leicester-Square, which, under the name of the Panopticon, started as a glorified polytechnic, and cost its well-meaning promoters a hundred thousand pounds.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall, when the following councillors were present:—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney. Messrs, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D. Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Mr. Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs, W. R. Hamilton, H. I. B. Hargrave, Charlestone Hewett, Hurkishsondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. Jagmohandas Vandravandas Bhaiset, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nassarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mr. G. Lund, Major A. B. Mein, Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Rahimtulla Khairaz, the Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, Messrs. S. Rebsch, Sundernath D. Khote, Edward F. Underwood, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Mr. Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Mr. Hajee Yoosof Hajee Esmail.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr Sayani, seconded by Dr. Viegas, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal was given the chair.

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The first item on the agenda was the appointment of President of the Corporation, and the Hon. Mr. Pherozshah Mehta had given notice to move that Dr. Cowasji Hormusji be appointed President of the Corporation for the ensuing year, but the honourable councillor not being present, the Chairman called upon Mr. Rebsch to move the proposition.

Mr. Rebsch, in moving Dr. Cowasji's appointment, said that by the absence of Mr. Mehta a mine had been sprung upon him, inasmuch as he was not prepared to make a speech in support of the motion of which Mr. Mehta had given notice, and which he only intended to formally second. His task, however, was rendered considerably simple from the fact that Dr. Cowasji was one of the oldest members on the board. He had served the Corporation faithfully for over a quarter-of-a-century, and as a mark of their appreciation of his valuable services rendered to the city he was twice elected chairman of the Standing Committee, which also had the benefit of his ripe experience and advice. (Applause.) He had not the slightest doubt in his mind that Dr. Cowasji would fill the chair with honour to himself, and would carry on the business of the Corporation in its very best form. (Applause.) He thought the motion would commend itself to the Corporation, and he had only to place it before them to be cordially accepted by them. (Loud applause.)

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., seconded the proposal, remarking that Dr. Cowasji's long and varied experience as a member of the Corporation and Standing Committee would stand him in good stead in his capacity as president of the Corporation. Dr. Cowasji's long and honourable connection with the Corporation justified his occupying the high post. (Loud applause.)

The motion was carried by acclamation.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal, in vaccating the chair, congratulated Dr. Cowasji on his being unanimously elected president of the Corporation. It was the highest honour that the Corporation could confer on one of its members.

Dr. Cowasji, who was warmly received as he took the chair, said that he most heartily and sincerely thanked the Corporation for the very high honour they had done him by placing him in the chair for the ensuing year. There were many members of the Corporation who would have filled the chair with greater ability, but since the Corporation had been pleased to confer that dignified position on him, he accepted it with thanks, and would only observe that he would do his level best to deserve that honour. (Applause.) He would also endeavour to discharge the functions of that high office conscientiously and impartially, and he was sure the Corporation would extend to him that same cordial co-operation as they had hitherto extended to his predecessors. (Applause.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Javerilal, the Corporation approved of Mr. Roughton's absence from meetings of that body for a period of seven months, on account of his proceeding to Europe for the benefit of his health.

APPOINTMENT OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The next item on the agenda was Government Resolution. No.1133, General Department, dated the 10th March, 1896, appointing Mr. P. C. H. Snow, I.C.S., to be Municipal Commissioner, vice Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.I.E., retiring.

Dr. Blaney, in moving that the resolution be recorded, remarked that Mr. Snow was now sufficiently long in the service to enable them to say that he had proved himself to be an able and very conscientious officer, who had the progress of the city at heart. (Applause.)

The proposition was carried by acclamation.

LAW CHARGES.

Dr. Bhalchandra moved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to the grant of Rs. 11,000 from surplus cash balance for payment of additional law charges.

Speaking to the resolution, Dr. Blaney observed that time had now come when, like Government and other large bodies, the Municipality should also appoint a lawyer, who would advise them on questions of law. In order that the proposed reform might be carried out, the Corporation must give a definite expression of opinion, and make a provision for the employment of such a lawyer in the next budget.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal thought that the suggestion made by Dr. Blaney deserved their best consideration. It was too much to spend a sum of about Rs. 18,000 every year on law charges.

Dr. Katrak submitted that there was a growing discontent in the town that no proper check was exercised on law charges by the Corporation, and the result was that many cases which ought not to be taken to courts of law, were got up to the great annoyance of the rate-payers of the city. He also thought that time had come when the Corporation should empoly a lawyer on a fixed salary, and he accordingly moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to report whether it was desirable to engage the services of a competent solicitor on a fixed remuneration, and, if so, what would be the probable annual amount required for the purpose.

Mr. Dhakji Kassinath seconded the amendment. He believed that the appointment of a solicitor on a fixed remuneration meant avoiding a lot of unnecessary law charges.

Colonel Mein enquired if the Rs. 18,000 referred to by Mr. Javerilal was the amount given as fees to the solicitor alone, or did it include the charges for the barristers and other charges as well?

Dr. Balchandra replied that the amount included all charges.

Professor Muller did not think that the proposed reform would be the means of affecting any savings in the expenses.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that the proposed change, instead of being economical, would be more expensive.

Mr. Cotton was not in favour of employing any second-class solicitor to advise them on legal matters, which would prove dearer in the long run.

On a division, the amendment was lost, and the original motion was agreed to.

HOUSE-CONNECTIONS EXPENDITURE.

Dr. Bhalchandra moved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to the employment of a staff of fitters, masons, etc., at a cost of Rs. 855 per mensem, for the house-connections' work to the debit of the advance of Rs. 1,00,000 already sanctioned for cost of connections of new houses and repairs to some of the connections already made.

Mr. Cotton thought that the recommendation for the expenditure be referred back to the Commissioner for a report as to how much the house-connections were likely to cost and how the cost was proposed to be met. He said that the Corporation was going deeper and deeper into the mire, in face of the representations made by the Government and the Port Trust; they were going by their last resolution on the subject to make a present of the rate-payers' money to the house-owners of Bombay.

The President pointed out that Mr. Cotton was speaking on a subject which was not before them.

Mr. Cotton then moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to prepare a statement showing what would be the probable cost of house-connections in Bombay, and how he proposed to provide for the same.

Dr. Bhalchandra rose to a point of order. We submitted that the amendment was tantamount to rescindment of the resolution of the Corporation on the subject.

The President agreeing in the view, ruled it out of order.

Mr. Cotton next moved that consideration of the subject might be deferred a month, but this was not seconded, and fell through.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the work had already been begun, and it was not possible to defer work half-done.

Dr. Blaney pointed out that what the Commissioner applied for was to carry out works urgently required, and the postponment of such work would mean neglect of duty on the part of the Municipality, and bringing disaster on the city.

Mr. Cuffe, though fully sympathising with Mr. Cotton, was in favour of sanctioning the expenditure asked for by the Commissioner. He said that the time would come when Dr. Blaney would have an opportunity of testing the opinion of the Corporation on the subject. (Hear, hear.)

MAJOR TULLOCH'S CLAIM.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 14,018, dated the 4th March, 1896 as under:—"That letter to the Secretary, No. 24350, dated the 24th ultimo, from the Acting Commissioner forwarding renewed application from Major Tulloch, R.E., for payment to him of £750, on account of his services in connection with the plans and estimates of the proposed silt-pits at Love Grove, be submitted to the Corporation."

Mr. Cotton proposed that, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation would be prepared to sanction the amount. He said that Major Tulloch had often treated the Corporation very generously by giving them advice free whenever required, and it would be very unfair and ungenerous on their part not to pay him his due.

Mr. Bomanji P. Master seconded the proposal.

Mr. Javerilal opposed the proposition, as Mr. Acworth, the late Commissioner, never informed the Standing Committee that he had made any reference to Major Tulloch on the subject. The Corporation ought not to be made responsible for the acts of their late Commissioner. He moved an amendment that Major Tulloch's letter be recorded.

Mr. Hamilton saw no reason why Major Tulloch should be mulcted in such a large amount for the supposed negligence of Mr. Acworth.

Dr. Katrak again saw no reason why the Corporation should suffer for the neglect of the Commissioner.

Mr. Rebsch went into the history of the question, and moved another amendment to the effect that all the papers connected with the subject be referred to Sir Charles Ollivant for his opinion, as to what action the Corporation should take in the matter.

It being past 5 o'clock, the debate was adjourned until the next meeting.

MR. GANDHI ON EDUCATION.

Mr. Virchand Raghavji Gandhi, B. A., M. R. A. S., delivered, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on Tuesday last, the sixth public lecture of the season in connection with the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, Mr. K. R. Kama, president of the Mandali, being in the chair. The topic selected for the evening was "Lessons for India to learn from American systems of Education," and was treated in a very popular and interesting manner. Rich as the discourse was in point of sentiment and diction, it made quite an impression upon the large audience assembled on the occasion, among whom were noticed a few Parsi ladies. The following is a summary of Mr. Gandhi's interesting lecture :—A native of India going to a foreign country, if he only understands well the systems of education and commerce obtaining in his country, observes many things during his travel that give him food for study and contemplation. He comes to know how by reason of different systems of education, commerce and art, by reason of different ideas or religion and life in general, mankind is divided into different races. Not only does he know what causes in the past have made a race such as it is seen in the present, but he comes to see what systems of education, what arts and trades will work a beneficent change in a nation.

In 1893 I went to the United States as the Delegate of Jains to the Chicago Parliament of Religions. Although the closing of that body finished my mission, I was tempted to stay in that country for two years with a view to study its educational and industrial institutions, and with the hospitable facilities afforded by liberal men and women of America I have been enabled to learn much that is good and useful.

There are three things that impress the student of American life very favourably. I mean their hospitality, their common school and other systems of education, and the vastness of their commerce and material civilization. It is the American systems and institutions of education that I shall deal with this evening. That system of education which is peculiar to the American people, and which is known as the "common school," which brings the school and the school master to all the people, the children of the humblest and the lowest on equal terms with the children of the wealthy and the proud, has elicited the admiration and praise of the world. During my two years, stay among the people of the United States I learnt much of their great institutions of learning, universities, colleges, gymnasiums, schools of art, schools of music, and of applied sciences. It is impossible for me within the short time at my disposal this evening to give you any adequate idea of the various systems of education obtaining there. I shall therefore lay before you as briefly as possible the salient features of the "common schools" and several other institutions from which we as natives of India can learn useful lessons.

As in other countries, in America there are two parties in matters of education—the Old and the New ; the one tending towards conservatism, and the other tending towards new experiments with a view to progress and improvement. The motive of education in view of the old party is the acquisition of a certain degree of skill and an amount of knowledge. The quantity of skill and knowledge is generally fixed by courses of study and the conventional examinations. In contrast with this motive of education the New Party places as true motive of education the harmonious development of the human being—body, mind, and soul ; knowledge and skill are only the means and not the end. In fact, the building of character is the end and aim of the new education. There are two factors in this process—the inborn inherited powers of the mind, and the environment of the mind, which so far as the teacher is concerned embraces the subjects to be taught. So the teacher must know the laws of mental growth and the methods of their application. In view of the New Party the teacher must be able to do what he wishes to train the children how to do. First of all, the voice should be trained, for a clear musical voice is one of the teacher's most potent qualifications for success. Every teacher should be an expressive reader, and should also be able to sing. Writing well is another requirement. Drawing is also considered necessary, for through drawing many things are made easy to children. In fact, teachers should be specially trained for the purpose.

Leaving out of consideration the Kindergarten, on which there are no two opinions, let us see how the new education teaches children reading and writing. It discards the old system of teaching in the beginning the alphabet. Reading does not mean mere deciphering of words. Reading is getting thoughts by means of written or printed words arranged in sentences. How is thought produced in children? First by seeing objects in relation ; secondly, by thinking of objects in relations without their presence : thirdly, by seeing pictures or drawings of objects in their relations ; and, fourthly, by language, spoken, written or printed. A child has already acquired ideas from the external world by means of his senses. He knows the ideas in their relations, that is, he has thoughts. He has also associated spoken words with these ideas. He has associated idioms or forms of sentences with his thoughts. He has learned to utter these words and idioms in order to express his thought. Now, what the child has to do to learn to read is this : the ideas that he has associated with spoken words are to be associated with written or printed words. The spoken words has been learned as a whole. The child has not the slightest idea that the spoken word has any elementary parts. The attempt to teach him the elementary parts of a spoken word while he is learning to talk would prove disastrous. Why, then, should not the written word be learnt as a whole ? Why introduce—says Col. Parker, the champion of the New Education—a new process when the old one has been so effectual. In order that the stimulus made by written words on the child's mind may produce permanent impression, presentation of objects, drawings upon the black board, pictures, conversations, and stories are very helpful, and are even necessary. Familiar sentences may then be begun.

In teaching geography, history, and arithmetic, similar natural processes are preferred. First general forms of the earth's surface are taught. Moulds may be made of clay to teach the forms of mountains and valleys, and similarly a mould may be made to represent the whole country. Rivers and mountains may be located at their proper places, or relief maps may be used for this purpose. Later, vegetation, minerals and animals may be distributed over such maps. This knowledge becomes of great use in the future business-life of the pupil.

In history it is difficult for the child to remember its stern facts. Let the teacher become a story-teller, and the child will be attentive. Tell the children the story, ask them to say it again in their own words, and let them also write it.

If the object of all true education is the building of character, moral training is the most important item. Intellectual development cannot be separated from its moral results. The powers of mind determine the human action—for good or for evil. There is no neutral ground. Everything done has a moral or immoral tendency. The human mind is controlled by three causes—by the will of another, by one's own desires, whether right or wrong ; and, thirdly, by reason. For a certain period the will of the teacher and also of the parent must control the will of the child, until the child learns to control his mind by reason. In the school there are so many opportunities for being moral. Their bad habits can be cured by repetitions of good acts, and cruelty may be turned into loving kindness ; selfishness may be turned to benevolence, deceit to honesty, and so on. This is only for children that have already acquired bad habits. Naturally good children can be confirmed in morality.

Another thing that is peculiar in the public schools of America is that they have manual training introduced in most of them. It ennobles labour and supplies intelligent work in this mechanical age of the 19th century. Educated natives of India, having had a peculiar liking for law and medicine, have lowered the value of labour, and intelligent labour having disappeared from the country, art and commerce have degenerated, knowledge of arts is relegated to the lower castes of artizans, whose education is totally neglected. Artizans and artists are Shudras, and mere touching them is polution for a Brahmin ; but the same Brahmin ignores the fact that he himself, by engaging himself in cotton mill industries, becomes a real weaver and a genuine pinjara, and by taking to service instead of teaching becomes the veriest Shudra. But where Mammon is to be worshipped, such considerations don't stand in the way.

At the close of the lecture, the chairman made a few interesting observations, and thanked the lecturer for his very interesting and instructive discourse.

PUBLIC GYMKHANA FOR SAWANTWADI.

OPENING CEREMONY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

SAWANTWADI, April 7.

Sawantvadi witnessed a very grand spectacle yesterday—the opening of a public gymkhana. The educational wants of the people of this small State being well provided for in almost all directions, the want of a gymkhana was the only necessity. It was reserved for Colonel Nutt to give a finishing stroke to the requirements of the State.

Colonel Nutt has during the last six years done a good deal towards supplying the social wants of the people. It is through his influence that the town has been embellished with the beautiful Kazi Shahabudin Institute, a hall intended for public lectures, entertainments, etc. The Colonel has been known for his extreme affability, and his attractive garden parties will long be remembered. He has now successfully carried out the plan of providing the town with a gymkhana where all classes of people, high and low, may meet together. He has in laying the foundation of the gymkhana pavilion really laid the foundation of social equality, and opened a way for all classes of people to meet on common ground. Fortunately, her Highness Maharani Jamnabai Saheb Gaekwar of Baroda came here at a most opportune time while the scheme was yet under consideration. She readily helped forward the scheme projected by the Colonel by making a munificent gift of Rs. 5,000 for the purpose.

The ground is situated in the best possible locality, and is airy, open, and in every way comfortable. It has on its east the high road leading to Amboli, on the west there is a beautiful cocoanut plantation, and on the northern side it is bordered by a brook, all of which surroundings lend to it a most beautiful and refreshing aspect.

Yesterday was the day fixed for laying the foundation-stone of the pavilion and the opening of the institution. The Colonel, who was at the hill station, came down specially. All boys and young men had been impatiently looking forward to the day on which the popular Colonel was to open the grounds. Four o'clock was the time fixed for the performance of the ceremony, but the children and young men were impatiently flocking to the place from about 2 o'clock. It was an unique spectacle to see cricketers standing at the wickets waiting for the word to begin play. Ample accommodation was provided in a spacious "mandap" erected for the purpose for gentlemen invited to witness the ceremony. A portion of it was set apart screened with curtains and kanats for the accommodation of her Highness Jamnabai Saheb and the ladies of the palace. The "mandap" was most tastefully and artistically got up, being decorated with evergreens, buntings, and banners.

The Colonel, accompanied by R. B. Sakharam Baji Bawdekar, the State Karbhari, arrived at 4-30 p.m., and was led to the dais by Rao Saheb Kumthekar, the State Engineer, who, as general secretary of the gymkhana, was in charge of all the arrangements of the day. His Highness the Sir Desai and her Highness Jamnabai Sahib arrived a few minutes afterwards in State. The proceedings commenced with the Rao Bahadur State Karbhari making the following observations. He said: Colonel Saheb, your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—As you are already aware, we are all assembled here to-day to witness the double ceremony of opening the Sawantwadi Gymkhana and of laying the foundation-stone of the pavilion to be erected in connection with it. I have asked my friend, Rao Saheb Kumthekar, the energetic secretary of the gymkhana, to give you a brief history of the institution, and I will content myself with making a few preliminary remarks. There was once a time when physical education was very sadly neglected from one cause or another among us, although there is ample evidence to show that the importance of athletic sports was fully present to the minds of the ancient Aryans inhabiting this country, but the truth of the maxim "Meus Sana in Corpore Sano"—a sound mind in a sound body—is now admitted on all sides, and the provision of a gymnasium for the younger generation is, so to speak, practically now considered part and parcel of the system of education in general. The impetus given to this branch of education by the example of our late Governor, Lord Harris, to whom the younger generation in India really appears to me to lie under a heavy debt of gratitude, has everywhere paved the way for undertakings of this class on a scale, large or small, and it is, therefore, unnecessary for me to dilate any further upon the advantages and usefulness of institutions which promise to make our sons healthy, robust, and self-reliant, so as to enable them to take their proper place in society, and I may very pertinently repeat here what an eminent speaker has lately observed, that in introducing such institutions amongst us the Western nations are now merely repaying the debt which they owed to the East. It is a mere truism to say that such institutions will at any rate minimise, if not quite arrest, the evils of the present unavoidable strain and high pressure of mental education to which students must from the necessity of the case submit to keep pace with the march of the times. It was the want of a suitable playground for the students of the High School that first attracted the attention of our esteemed Political Superintendent, Colonel Nutt, and I am personally glad to observe that the absence of that playground near the school-house for want of space has proved a blessing in the long run, by giving us this commodious, airy, and comfortable place. The present ground which we see before us is ample for the wants of this town, and there is every reason to hope that full advantage will be taken by the townspeople of the extensive playground, which my friend, Rao Saheb Kumtheker, has laid out in such a perfect manner with his usual carefulness, and I believe that those who remember the appearance which the place presented a month ago will admit that he has brought a good deal of his professional skill to bear upon its improvement. It would, I fear, sound a little presumptuous if I were to express the hope that a day would eventually come when Sawantvadi would send champions to compete at international games, but let me assure you that, if our young men merely avail themselves properly of all the advantages given them here, it is not at all impossible that we should see them win their laurels in humbler competitions. Fortunately, H. H. Maharani Jamnabai Saheb arrived here just while the work was about to be taken in hand, and it gives me very great pleasure to tell you all that with her usual liberality her Highness has been pleased to show her appreciation of the scheme by placing a sum of Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of the Political Superintendent for the erection of the gymkhana-pavilion, and I propose with your permission, Colonel Nutt, that the pavilion should be called after her Highness the Maharani Saheb in recognition of her gracious gift and in perpetuation of the memory of her Highness' visit to Wadi. I repeat that our earnest and heart-felt thanks are due to you, Colonel Saheb, for having so thoughtfully provided us with what promises to make our young men worthy members of society ; and let our young men lay it to their heart that they can never be useful members of society unless they avail themselves very earnestly of such means as have now been placed within their easy reach by the State authorities and her Highness Jamnabai Saheb, and show that they fully appreciate the worth of the gift. I beg to tell you, Colonel Nutt, ladies and gentlemen, that I really consider it a red-letter day in the annals of this State that we should have the good fortune to see such adequate and wholesome provision made for encouraging physical training.

Rao Saheb Kumthekar's report was as follows :—Your Highness Maharani Jamnabai Saheb, Colonel Nutt, Sir Desai, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in laying before you, as general secretary of the Sawantwadi Gymkhana, a succinct report of the proceedings connected therewith. What enhances, moreover, the pleasure of performing this pleasant duty is that it is my good fortune to be able to give you the history of an institution, which, in the present century, has been universally admitted to be the most useful, beneficial, and comfort-giving. The daily increasing number of untimely deaths occurring of late amongst the educated youths of India has, as you all know, made the Paramount Government realize the necessity of providing means for physical education. Large pieces of Government lands have been lent free of charge to several private clubs and associations having for their object only the culture of the body. Small gymnasia are attached to numerous schools established by Government in the large towns and villages, according to their importance. Extensive gardens maintained at the cost of Government are also thrown open to the public in many of the thickly populated towns for the benefit of their health. The State of Sawantwadi, although it has long made successful efforts to further the cause of mental education amongst its subjects, has for the first time taken steps to afford facilities to the general public for improving their physical constitution and for whiling away a few dull hours with comfort in an open and healthy atmosphere. A gymkhana was a great desideratum in Sawantwadi—a desideratum made keener by the peculiar situation of the town of Sawantwadi by its being built upon and surrounded on all sides by hills, which prevent its inhabitants from enjoying free and open air. The idea of supplying this long-felt want, originated with our kind and popular Political Superintendent, Colonel Nutt, who has always at heart the well-being of the general public, especially of the rising generation, which is day by day growing physically weaker and weaker. Had it not been for him the town of Sawantwadi would not have been so fortunate as to have such a health-giving and pleasant institution. The people of Sawantwadi should also thank Colonel Nutt for the happy selection of the site that has been made for the gymkhana, as it is he who first set his choice upon it. The site is the most convenient and airy that could be found in the vicinity of the town. It forms part of an extensive open tract of land, on the northern side of which runs a stream, and on the southern lies the main road leading to Amboli and Belgaum. The site is one of the coolest, and, I may add, the healthiest parts of the town, and presents natural scenery of great beauty all round. The length of this entire piece of land is about 1,500 feet and the breadth from three to four hundred feet. The "mandap," in which we have all assembled now, is erected on the site intended for the proposed pavilion, it being the centre and on the most elevated part of the property. On the eastern and western sides of the pavilion the grounds will be utilized for such games as foot-balls, cricket, foot-races athletic sports, etc., and the southern side for lawn-tennis and badminton. The grounds on the south and west have already been laid out, and will be presently opened for games. At our request Colonel Nutt has kindly consented to lay the foundation-stone of the gymkhana pavilion, and our thanks are again due to him for so doing. One important fact in connection with this gymkhana remains to be mentioned. Her Highness Maharani Jamnabai Saheb has made a fresh addition to the already long list of her acts of generosity and benevolence by placing the handsome sum of Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of Colonel Nutt for the construction of the said gymkhana. I am sure, I represent all persons here, when I say that the people of Sawantwadi owe a deep debt of gratitude to her Highness for this act of her kindness and will cherish her dear memory for a very, very long time to come. I conclude with humbly requesting that his Highness the SirDesai will have the kindness to hand over the trowel, specially made for the occasion, to Colonel Nutt, for laying the foundation-stone of the gymkhana pavilion, which will be a standing memorial both of her Highness Maharani Jamnabai Saheb and Colonel Nutt for the interest and welfare they have shown for the people of Sawantwadi. I also beg to request Colonel Nutt to open the newly-prepared grounds for play.

H. H. the Sir Desai here handed over the silver trowel to Colonel Nutt, who laid the foundation-stone with the usual formalities, and addressed the assemblage as follows :—Dear Friends ;—It has been a source of unusual gratification to me to comply with your request to lay the foundation-stone of what I have, with the consent of her Highness the Maharani Jamnabai Saheb, named the Jamnabai Pavilion. For a long time past we have been sorely in want of a public recreation ground where games and sports of all descriptions can be freely indulged in. The hilly nature of the country has, as the honorary secretary, Rao Saheb B. H. Kumthekar said, just now prevented the idea being carried, and but with an engineer of Mr. Kumthekar's ability all things are possible, provided only the necessary funds are forthcoming. See how his professional skill took us only a few months ago through the "Lester Gate," which had remained unused for 18 years, and is now one of the sights of Wadi. Well you may remember that at the late prize-giving in the High School I alluded to the probability of a gymkhana being established here, as I could no longer endure the thought of our Wadi people, both men and boys, not playing cricket and other manly games, and whilst thinking the matter over, and arranging the details with the State Karbhari, I was pleasantly surprised a few days ago by being informed that her Highness the Maharani Saheb had given Rs. 5,000 towards carrying out the project. This handsome gift, for which we all thank her most cordially, makes everything plain sailing, and not long hence you will find yourselves in a commodious, well-planned pavilion, with games of all sorts going on around and health and happiness reigning supreme. Ladies and gentlemen, is not this really a red-letter day for Sawantwadi, as now said by our Rao Bahadur State Karbhari. How capitally everything, seems to fit in here—three cricket grounds, two tennis courts, badminton football, quoits, etc. Quite a place in which to pass many happy afternoons or mornings or evenings. I congratulate you all most heartily, and may God grant you long life and good health to most thoroughly enjoy the Sawant wadi gymkhana. I see the vakils smiling there. Let them play here, and I am sure it will give strength to their arguments. I must not forget to mention on this opening occasion that an influential committee has been formed to superintend the operations : a president and vice-president with honorary secretaries for each special game ; also a treasurer and general secretary, so that the gymkhana ship is fairly started, and will, I trust, proceed quite smoothly on her course. Why, only think it may not be long before we have Sawantwadi challenging, say, Dharwar or Ratnagiri ? Well, all I can say to that is, may old Soondur Waree Win !

The Colonel having resumed his seat, the State Karbhari, at the express desire of her Highness Jamnabai Saheb, in thanking the Colonel for the honour done to her in naming the pavilion after her, said that the relations of Baroda were so interwoven with Sawantwadi that their interests were identical, and in making the small gift she did no more than performed what was due. Her Highness considered it a very lucky coincidence that she arrived in Wadi at a time when the scheme to provide the gymkhana was in contemplation, and that it afforded her great gratification to have thus contributed to the happiness of its subjects, and she hoped that the young generation would avail themselves of the benefit thus afforded to them by the exertions of Colonel Nutt. She also congratulated Colonel Nutt on the rapidity with which the work was finished, and wished him success in every similar undertaking.

The proceedings were terminated with the distribution of pan-sopari, attar, etc.

UNSETTLED WEATHER IN BOMBAY.

STORMS PREDICTED.

The Weather Department of the Government of India at Simla has wired to the Port Officer, Bombay, as follows under date 2-35 p.m., yesterday :—

Conditions are feebly unsettled off the Bombay Coast, and slightly squally weather with thunderstorms will probably be experienced.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

ABNORMAL HEAT.

THUNDERSTORMS AND RAIN.

SIMLA, April 9.

Pressure has decreased slightly to briskly over North-West India, and a shallow low pressure area has appeared over the Western desert ; elsewhere the barometric changes are small, and the distribution is a little altered. Hot north-westerly and westerly winds prevail down the Gangetic Plain, and moderate south-westerly winds at the head of the Bay, while elsewhere the directions are unsteady. On the Bombay Coast, south-easterly winds have appeared. The temperature has risen except in parts of Bengal and Assam, and the mean temperature exceeds the normal average everywhere. The highest maximum is a hundred and nine at Chaibassa and Sambalpur. Thunderstorms have given showers to Narayangunj, Bhamo, Cochin, Calicut, Ratnagiri, Poona, and Ahmednagar.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court commences to-day, the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presiding. There are five cases, implicating as many prisoners, of whom two are Hindus, two Native Christians, and one European. There is one case of murder, one of attempted murder, one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, one of administering a stupefying drug, and one of cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property. One case has been committed by Mr. W. Webb, three by Mr. P. H. Dastur, and one by Mr. W. C. Rand, First-class Magistrate of Satara. The following is a summary of the calendar :—

(1) Edward Soilleux, committed by Mr. W. C. Rand, First-class Magistrate of Satara, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder and voluntarily causing hurt.

(2) Manoel Caitan Rodrigues, committed by Mr. Webb, for cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property, and forgery of a valuable security.

(3) Paul Augustine Fernandez, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for attempted murder and hurt.

(4) Kesholal Chotalal, alias Babajee Monia, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for administering a stupefying drug, and theft in a building.

(5) Rama Sakharam, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur for murder.

A Paris correspondent writes : The Duchesse de Chatres and the Princess Marguerite have returned to Paris from Biarritz. Major Macmahon is to profit by his leave of absence from his regiment to join them and go to Chantilly to pay a visit to the Duc d'Aumale along with his future wife's family. The Faubourg St. Germain turns up its nose at the match. Marshal Macmahon's blazon of nobility is only thirty-seven years old, and of Imperial creation. As the honest and highly honourable Marshal left no fortune, Royalist society cannot hope to receive much festive entertainment from the engaged couple. This drawback greatly influences its judgment in the matter. Nor is there any prospect of the Major becoming in course of time a great General, who might play the part of a Monk for Prince Egalite II., as Prince Henri is called, or for his cousin the Duc d'Orleans. Apart from the Marshal's honourable example, the future son-in-law of the Duc de Chartres is rather a solid regimental officer than the makings of an illustrious captain. He does not take the title of Duc de Magenta in the French army, nor can he until he attains the rank of General.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying endency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. - Sold by all Chemists Stores.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

It was considered proper, writes Mrs. Crawford in "Truth," for the Duc de Chartres to propose to the Dowager Duchess de Magenta the marriage of his daughter and of Duc Patrick, her son. She was so much astonished that she lost all sense of reality. When she recovered her presence of mind, she said feelingly that the undreamt-of honour conferred on herself and her son was entirely because of the honour in which Marshal MacMahon's memory is held. After she had formally consented, she did not yet believe her senses, and wrote a vague and confused letter to her second son Emmanuel. She spoke of the Princesse Marguerite de Chartres as going to be married, and of his brother Patrick as being engaged. He wrote back, "Dear Mother, to whom is Patrick engaged ? That concerns me more than to know about the approaching marriage of the Princess Marguerite. Do let me know the name of the 'fiancee' so that I can offer fraternal congratulations."

The Duc de Chartres claims to be in a very subordinate way the brother-in-arms of the late Marshal the Duc d'Aumale, and the Royal Italian relatives of the "fiancee" are delighted with the match. As Prince Henri of Chartres has a good many crows to pluck with his cousin Philippe, and has a game of his own which he plays with some skill, he is glad to have a military brother-in-law bearing a great military name.

This marriage shows how vain the best-laid plans may be ; how little poor Napolean III. saw what he was doing when he sent MacMahon to fight the Austrians in Italy. In doing so he was, as it turns out, providing "partis sortables" for the daughters of the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres. Without the field of Magenta there would have been no strawberry-leaves to offer to the Princesse de Chartres, and those of the Duchy of Aosta must have remained poor and weedy. From a fear that the Princess Maria Pia of Savoy might be won and wooed by the Duc de Chartres when he was Captain of the Nice Cavalry, Napoleon III. helped to get her married to the late King of Portugal. His success in this matter secured, it would be too long to say how, a Crown to the future daughter of the Comte de Paris—whose rivalry he dreaded.

It was rather curious how Count Cavour used the Duc de Chartres to make the Emperor of the French carry out the Plombieres agreement. Cavour saw in the Duc a pawn that might be so played as to ensure the success of his own great game. In 1858 it was felt by the Orleans Princes that their nephew Robert should qualify to be the Grand Constable of France. To this end the Duc d'Aumale asked the then King of Sardinia to allow his nephew to enter the Cadets' School at Turin. Victor Emmanuel, consulting with his Premier, wondered whether such a favour might not alienate the Emperor of the French. "Not at all," was the answer. "It will only give him a fillip, which he needs. If we could bring him to think there is a prospect of a match between the brother of the Comte de Paris and the Princess Clotilde, he would throw Prince Napoleon at our head and let us draw up the marriage settlement."

The Duc de Chartres was admitted to the military school, and became a distinguished pupil and quite a favourite at Turin. The young Princesses lived there in a wing of the Royal Palace under the eye of the old Marchesa de Villamarina. Their brothers, Humbert and Amadeo, lived at Montcalieri under a rigid old soldier, who disciplined them on Spartan lines. All led gloomy lives. On Sunday brothers and sisters met at Turin. The Duc de Chartres was sometimes admitted to the family gatherings, and brought high spirits and frolic. The unfortunate Princesse Clotilde became seriously in love with him. Her brothers often talked about him when he was not present. This state of things was reported, through the French Legation, to the Tuileries—with the consequences of Prince Napoleon being thrown at Victor Emmanuel's head, and Clotilde, as he said, becoming the Iphigenia of Italian liberty.

When the Duc d'Aumale asked for admission for his nephew to the Cadets' School, Victor Emmanuel, advised by Cavour, told him that the Piedmontese Army might soon be fighting with the Austrian. "Nothing," said the uncle, "would delight Robert more. "It ne reve que plaies et bosses." Cavour encouraged this. Were the Comte de Paris's brother to "plunge" into a war with Austria, with the approbation of his uncles, how could the Orleanists blame the Emperor for doing the same thing ? The Duc de Chartres, an old Piedmontese nobleman tells me, was very well coached. He passed a good examination, rose soon to the situation of instructing corporal, and just missed leaving the school at the top of the list. It was debated whether he should be bracketed with No. 1, and finally he was classed as No. 2. A commission of Sub-Lieutenant was at once given to him. His regiment was the Nice Cavalry. He was appointed to it the day the French vanguard arrived at Susa. Next day he called on the King in his new uniform to thank him. Victor Emmanuel took him to the Royal stables—the best in Italy. Showing him a row of war-horses he said, choose the one you like best. But if you take my advice, you will select a fleet horse with a light chestnut coat, which will not be visible at a distance on a sunburnt plain." The Duc de Chartres, who went in for dashing bravery, chose a snow-white horse that would be "only invisible on the high Alps, where he was sure never to take the animal." When the steed was saddled and bridled he asked the King's leave to ride out of Turin to salute the French flag, and came back with Canrobert's troops. He was then sent to outpost service at Sesia, to join with the Garibaldians in hiding the weakness of the franco-sardinian army. There he captured, thanks to the fleet white horse, an Austrian detachment bearing important despatches. His regiment was not otherwise engaged in the campaign. But he was allowed to slip into Milan and fraternise with the French officers. Care was taken by Cavour to give publicity to "ses faits et gestes." Not an Orleanist dared in consequence to attack the Emperor openly for going to war as an ally of Victor Emmanuel. When it was decided to invade the States of the Church, the Nice Cavalry were ordered there. Victor Emmanuel again wondered whether this might not tease the Emperor unbearably. "No," said his Prime Minister, "I shall give out quietly—in a way to send it round to the French Legation—that the Duc de Chartres' presence in the States of the Church will kill the clerical wing of the Orleanist party in France." So far the young Prince was allowed by his grandmother and uncles to bait the hook that was to land the Emperor. But they drew the line at the Pontifical States. He was ordered from Claremont to resign his commission. If he wanted more glory he could win it by fighting against slavery in the United States. The Duc de Chartres first saw MacMahon in his triumphal ride from Magenta into Milan. The Marshal had served in Algeria under the Duc d'Orleans, "Prince Royal of France," and grandfather of Major Patrick's future wife.

On what trifles great events often hinge ! The Duc de Chartres was brought into relation with Denmark by his professor of military mathematics, one Esselbach, a Dane. This Esselbach went in for electricity when little was known about it. When he had sufficiently coached his Royal pupil, he was named by an English company director of the telegraph from Gibraltar to Sicily, where the Duc d'Aumale went every winter. The situation was a fine one, Esselbach became quite a big person, and the friend of a Danish banking family in which the Orleanist General d'Abzac subsequently found his wife, and connections of which furnished a wife to General Appert. They made up the match between the Princess Marie and Prince Waldemar. This had far-reaching consequences. The Princess Marie is "etourdie." Her high spirits and French feeling impelled her to dare everything with the late Czar, when she wanted a favour for France. She was the great patroness of the French Legation at Copenhagen. As her independent character contrasted with the colourless manners of most persons in the Royal and Imperial "entourage" there, the Czar vastly enjoyed her society. She kept the French Legation, through its Military Attache, so well posted up that it was able to prepare the Franco-Russian Alliance. The Abzacs had sought at St. Petersburg to prepare that alliance, and clinch it by marrying the present Czar to the Princess Helene. But as this was meant as a step towards the overthrow of the Republic, they were recalled. The Princess Marie only worked for France after the Duc d'Orleans condemned her sister to wear the willow. This is why her brother, Prince Henri, was helped by the Colonial Ministry to make his last tour of exploration, and given the other day the Cross of the Legion of Honour. While the French were walking in the light, the German Emperor was rushing forward in the dark. In trying to compliment and propitiate the Czar he was only exciting his ruling passion, jealousy. The culminating mistake was taking Alexander III. over the Kiel Canal works. And all this sequence of events through Esselbach having been mathematical professor of the Duc de Chartres !

News by the Tape has often been utilised by a bold speculator for the speedy accumulation of a vast fortune. Knowledge is power in every avenue of life when properly wielded. The proprietor of Holloway's Pills and Ointment is fully alive to this fact, and knowing their value as a cure for all diseases, he has made their merits known in all parts of the world. Commercial men who, to keep pace with the times, have always to work at high pressure should never be without a supply of these valuable medicines. They purify the blood, strengthen the stomach, quicken the circulation and invigorate the system. For nervous or neuralgic headache, no remedy has been found to match them in excellence.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a botton." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all hains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dalers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 4.

Bacon, Capt, Punjab, 11th Hussars, from England.
Clarke, 2nd Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, from England.
Lowndes, Lt, Bo, 2nd R Dub Fus, from Poona.

April 8.

Copeland, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, from Ahmednagar.
Tandy, Col, Bo Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Hatch, Capt, Bo, 29th B I, en route to Loralai, from England.

April 9.

Rowny, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, on duty, from Satara.

DEPARTURES.—April 4.

Bacon, Capt, Punjab, 11th Hussars, to join, to Sialkot.

April 5.

Belk, Capt, Punjab, 4th Dr Guards, on leave, to Rawal Pindi
Tremonger, Lt, Bo, 2nd D L I, to rejoin, to Poona.

April 6.

Orr, 2nd Lt, Punjab, I S C, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.
Mahon, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R E, to join, to Bareilly.

April 7.

Nisbett, Lt-Col, Punjab, 1st Beds Regt, on leave, to England.
Maultrie, Lt, Punjab, R A, on leave, to Mahableshwar.
Rawlins, Lt, Punjab, 24th P I, on leave, to England.
Vallancy, Capt, Punjab, 4th A S Highs, to join, to Nowshera.
Taylor, Capt, Punjab, 6th P I, on leave, to Bannu.
Hendley, Capt, Ms, 21st Pioneers, on furlough, to England.
Ferrar, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Unattached List, to join, to Ranikhet.
Renwick, Lt, Bengal, 1st Norfolk Regt, from leave, to Allahabad.

April 8.

Clarke, 2nd Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, to Mhow.

April 9.

Peile, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Australia.
Mann, Major, Bo, R E, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th April, 1896.

1. Members are reminded that all arms and accoutrements must be returned into store immediately. A Sergeant-Instructor will attend at the Byculla Head-quarters to-day from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m., to receive arms, &c., of No. 2 Company. After to-day all arms, &c., must be sent to the Fort Head-quarters.

2. Lt. and Adjt. A. J. Peile, R. A., having proceeded on leave Lt. L. Penny will perform the duties of Acting Adjutant.

By Order,
L. PENNY, Lieut., R. A.
Ag. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th April, 1896.

1. Members are ordered to return all arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters at once.

2. The Company squards competing for the Lord Harris's Drill Challenge Cup will parade at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground at 5 p.m. on Saturday the 11th instant.

Dress.—Review order—khaki.

3. A Committee composed as under will assemble at such place and date as the President may appoint to audit the Capitation grant funds of the Corps :—

President.—Captain G. Lund.
Members.—2nd Lieut. H. Fein and Qr.-Mr. Sergt. W. Stephens.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Competitions for the "Scout Challenge Cup" and for the "Troop Challenge Cup" will take place at Bandora on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 9.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Capt G E Hyde-Cates, appointed to be sub pro tem Judicial Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar :—Major J S Ashby to be sub pro tem Second Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar ; Major G B O'Donnell to be sub pro tem Third Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar ; Lieut F W Wolehouse to be sub pro tem Third Asst Political Resident, Aden ; and Lieut F S Walker to be sub pro tem Sixth Asst Political Resident, Aden.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr W D Sheppard, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Savanur, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders, from the date of Mr J Fairlie-Muir, I C S, gives over charge ; and Mr H W J Bagnell, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Cambay, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Lieut-Col L L Fenton to be President of the Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar, vice Lieut-Col J M Hunter, pending further orders ; and Mr H F Hatch to be Supt of Surveys and ex-officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C H Jopp, B A, (Oxon), I C S, having lost a lien on his appointment, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint him to be Special Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, continuing to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Nasik, pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Narayan Balkrishna Majumdar and Rao Saheb Trimbak Vithal Kalsulkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Honavar in the Kanara Dist on the 16th March 1896.

Mr C H Jopp, I C S, B A, (Oxon), assumed charge on the 15th Nov 1895, in the forenoon, of the special duty to which he was appointed by Govt Notification No 7545, dated the 30th Oct 1895, and relinquished charge of that duty on the 4th Jan 1896.

Rao Saheb Gopal Ramchandra Gokhale and Rao Saheb Manohar Vishnu Kathavate respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Jalgaon in the Khandesh Dist on the 13th ultimo.

Rao Saheb Gokuldas Vithaldas Saraiya and Khan Saheb Temuras Navroji Sanjana respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bassein in the Thana Dist on the 11th idem.

Rao Saheb Hari Atmaram Mohile and Rao Saheb Raghunath Bhikaji Gogte respectively delivered over and received charge of the Joint second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sangameshvar in the Ratnagiri Dist on the 6th ultimo.

Rao Saheb Hari Atmaram Mohile assumed charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Shrigonda and Parner in the Ahmednagar Dist on the 11th ultimo.

Mr L J Mountford, I C S, Magte of the first class and Sub-divisional Magte of Rohri in the district of Shikarpur, is invested with additional power, specified.

Azam Sadashiv Chintaman Bhome, sub pro tem Mahalkari, petha Mulshi in the district of Poona, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

Azam Bindo Raghvendra Katti, acting Head Karkun, taluka Karajgi in the district of Dharwar, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Azam Ghulam Muhamad Shah Saleh Shah, acting Head Munshi, taluka Dero Mohbat in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Mr A F Maconochie, I C S, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the first class in the district of Thana, with effect from the date on which he may join his appointment as Asst Collr, Thana, in pursuance of Govt Notification, Revenue Dept, No. 2675, dated the 26th March 1896.

In exercise of the power conferred by clause (1) of Sec 3 of the Bombay Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise Azam Vishnu Moreshvar Dabholkar, acting Mahalkari, petha Dhond in the district of Poona, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Mr H O Quin, I C S, is appointed under Sec 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the first class in the district of Broach, with effect from the date on which he may join his appointment as acting Collr and Dist Magte, Broach, in pursuance of Govt Notification, Revenue, Dept, No 2649, dated the 25th March 1896.

Rao Bahadur Venkatrao Dattatraya Yennemadi, acting Huzur Depy Collr in the district of Kolaba, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the first class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H T Ommanney, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for one week.

Mr W Porteous, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secry of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

Mr A C Logan, I C S, acting Collr of Broach, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and twelve days from 15th April 1896 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Kharshedji Nasarvanji Sirvai, Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from 8th April 1896.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint—Mr Hormasji Kharshedji Kurlavala to act as Collr of Income Tax, Bombay, during the absence of Mr Kharshedji Nasarvanji Sirvai or pending further orders ; and Mr Mervanji Pestonji Tabak to act as Asst to the Collr of Income Tax, Bombay, vice Mr Hormasji Kharshedji Kurlavala, pending further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Sunderrao Gajanan Jayakar, M A, B Sc, was appointed sub pro tem Vice-Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay, from 13th July to 5th Sept 1895.

The furlough granted to Mr. N A F Moos, L C E, B Sc, F R S E, F C S, by Govt Notification No 2428, dated 18th Dec 1895, and enjoyed from 4th Jany to 29th Feb 1896, is commuted into privilege leave on half salary.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst Surgn Abdul Ghani Hakim L M, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Asst Surg Bhau Govind has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Deccan Convict Gang, with effect from 12th March 1896, during the absence on leave of Abdul Ghani Hakim, L.M.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr S B Doig, M. Inst C E, Suptdg Engr, first class, is granted special leave for six months, commencing from 10th May 1896, under Article 318 of the Civil Service Regulations.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer Mr H G Palliser, M Inst C E, Sup g Eng, first class (Temporary Rank,) to the Indus Right Bank Division, vice Mr Doig or until further orders.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs Ramchandra Raoji Sane, B A, L L B, and Gopal Daji Joga, B A, L L B, Sanads authorising them to practise as Pleaders in the Court or Courts of the Ahmednagar Dist as the Dist Judge may assign to them.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Ramchandra Keshav Bal, B A, L L B, a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Court or Courts of the Thana Dist as the Dist Judge may assign to him.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Azam Gopal Annaji as Village Munsif for Baramati in the Bhimthadi Taluka of the Poona Dist, made by Govt Notification No. 2275, dated the 2nd April 1880, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

Mr Keshav Ravji Deshpande, residing at Baramati, is appointed, with effect from the 15th April 1896, to be a Village Munsif under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act 1879, for the town of Baramati, in the Bhimthadi Taluka of the Poona Dist, vice Mr. Gopal Annaji, resigned.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Krishnaji Venkatrao is confirmed in his appointment of Sub-Registrar of Haliyal in the Kanara Dist.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Azam Ardesar Fardunji Dalal, B A, Head Karkun, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Thasra in the Kaira Dist during the absence of Rao Saheb Devshankar Nabhulal on privilege leave for one month from 9th proximo or until further orders.

Central Division.

Mr Kashinath Vasudeo Bhagvat, Depy Chitnis, is appointed to act as Chitnis to the Collr of Sholapur during the absence of Rao Saheb Nageath Keshav Godbole on privilege leave for two months from the 24th ultimo or until further orders.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, March, 25.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Capt C M Brunker, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, to officiate as Depy-Asst Adjt-Genl in the Bombay Command, vice Major C J Mackenzie, proceeding on leave, dated 24th Feb 1896.

Lieut C W Tribe, 38th Dogras, Asst Recruiting Officer, to officiate as Dist Recruiting Officer, Dogra Dist, vice Capt Burne on leave dated 4th March 1896.

11th Bengal Lancers—Major S B Beatson, Sqdr Comdr, to be second-in-command, vice Heath promoted Commandant, and to remain seconded whilst employed as Asst Militry Secry to the Lieut-Genl Comdg the Forces, Bengal, dated 5th Dec 1895.

Major F H R Drummond, Sqdrn Comdr to be second-in-sub pro tem, vice Beatson, dated 5th Dec 1895.

Major Drummond will continue to serve with the 1st Regt Central India Horse, until further orders.

Capt (now Major) F G Delomain, Sqdrn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Drummond dated 5th Dec 1895.

Capt H Wright, Sqdrn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Delamain, dated 5th Dec 1895.

Capt R A Carruthers, Sqdrn Officer, to be Sqdrn Comdr sub pro tem, vice Wright dated 5th Dec 1895.

10th Bengal Infantry—Lieut T S Barton, Sqdrn Officer, 3rd Bengal Cavy, to be offg Wing Officer, with effect from date of joining.

22nd Madras Infantry—2nd-Lieut A Shairp Unattached List, to be offg Wing Officer, dated 20th Feb 1896.

11th Madras Infantry—2nd-Lieut A Shairp offg Wing Officer, 22nd Madras Infy, is transferred in the same capacity.

6th Bombay Cavalry—Lieut R H B Anderson, offg Sqdrn Officer, 3rd Bombay Light Cavy, is transferred in the same capacity.

Lieut W B T Abbey, offg Sqdrn Officer, 7th Bombay Lancers, is transferred in the same capacity.

Col A G Hammond, V C, C B, D S O, Col on the Staff, is transferred from Ferezopore to Rawalpindi.

Col S S Jacob, C I E, Indian Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India on vacating his civil appoinment, under Article 756 (b), Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I. Pension service—39th year, commenced 5th June 1895.

The undermentioned officer has passed the examination prescribed in Appendix VIII, Queen's Regulations, and is tactically fitted for promotion to the rank of substantive Lieut Col :—Major J H. Sewell, 1st Battn Norfolk Regt.

The undermentioned officer has passed the examination prescribed in Appendix VIII, Queen's Regulations, and is tactically fitted for appointment to the permanent command of a Native Regt :—Major H Read, 4th Bengal Infy ; and Col C F Thomas, General List Infy, is permitted to reside out of India on vacating his appointment as Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, under clause 83, India Army Circulars, 1895 Pension service—36th year, commenced 6th Dec 1895.

Military Works Dept—Capt B B Russell, R E is transferred from the Bombay Sappers and Miners to the Military Works Dept and posted to the Punjab Command.

The attention of Officers Commanding is drawn to the fact that the reports of arrival at and departure from Millitary stations of corps and detachments, required by Army Head Quarters, India, should be submitted by post on the forms given in appendices II and III of Army Regulations, India, Volume X, Part II Telegraphic reports, copies of order for movement, nominal rolls of officers, &c, are unnecessary.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, the 26th March 1896.

The "London Gazettes" of the 21st and 25th Feb 1896 were recived at the Adjt Genl's office on the 17th March 1896.

The Comdr in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

12th Bengal Cavalry—2nd Lieut W Hesketh, Unattached List, is posted as a supernumerary, dated 28th Feb 1896.

17th Bengal Cavalry—2nd Lieut R W Henderson, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be offg Sqn Officer.

5th Punjab Infantry—Lieut F P James, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer, vice Cooper, appointed Wing Comdr, 2nd Punjab Infantry.

2nd Battalion 5th Gurkha Rifles—Lieut C R Johnson, supernumerary on the establishment of the 1st Battn 5th Gurkha Rifles, to be Wing Officer, vice Crawford seconded for employment with the Imperial Service Troops.

Lieut Johnson will be graded in the regiment above Lieut, M R W Nightingale and below Lieut E B C Boddam.

8th Madras Infantry—Lieut G Moberly, I S C, on restoration to the effective list to be officiating Wing Officer, dated 22nd January 1896.

23rd Bombay Rifles—2nd-Lieut D W H Humphreys, Unattached List, to be offg Wing Officer, dated 28th Feb 1896.

Col A G Handcock, CB, I S C, is permitted to reside in India.

The undermentioned officers have passed the examination prescribed in Appendix VIII, Queen's Regulations, and are tactically fitted for promotion to the rank of substantive Lieut-Col :—Majors F J Tobin and J S Brown, 2nd Bn Royal Irish Rifles.

The undermentioned officers have passed the examination prescribed in Appendix VIII, Queen's Regulations, and are tactically fitted for appointment to the permanent command of a Native Regiment :—Capts (Tempy Major) and T P Geoghegan 3rd Bombay Light Cavy ; and Major J M Candy, 14th Bombay Infy.

The undermentioned officer has passed the examination noted against his name :—Major A G Fellowes, Hyderabad Vol Rifle Corps.

Para 99, Army Regulations, India, Vol IX, Volunteers.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—Lieut-Col C Hoskyns, R E, to Kashmir, on private affairs, from 15th April to 15th Oct 1896 under the leave rules of 1-68.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India :—

1st Battn Royal Highlanders—Capt A Campbell for six months on private affairs, from 1st May 1896, in extension of the leave granted by the General Officer Commanding the troops at the Cape.

Battn Hampshire Regt—Capt A D B Buckley, for eight months on private affairs.

18th Hussars—Capt W P M Pollok, for twelve months on private affairs.

Military Works Dept—Lieut A J Craven, Royal Engineer for nine months on private affairs.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 28th March 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	43,141	47,461	...	4,320	35,971	...
Goods	47,631	49,411	...	1,780	...	1,21,890
Other earnings	8,528	8,009	519	...	...	15,718
Total for week	99,300	1,04,881	...	5,581	..	...
Aggregate....	1315187	14,16,824	...	...	...	1,01,637

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 4th April, 1896 :—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	2,20,300	6,39,237	6,492	8,66,029
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles...	...	...	...	8,35,275

Increase ....Rs. 30,754

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th March 1896, on 461 Miles open.

——	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,26,000	2,93,000	4,000	4,23,000
Or per mile of Railway	273	636	9	918
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	12,66,887	27,98,312	43,121	41,08,350
Total for 13 weeks...	13,92,887	30,91,312	47,121	45,31,350
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	97,310	3,36,434	10,272	4,44,016
Per mile of Ry do.	211	730	22	963
Total to corresponding date do.	13,22,074	31,17,629	45,951	44,85,654

Decrease for the week ......Rs. 21,016
Increase to date............... 45,696

RICKETTY Children and Faded Youth—should not be without Munk's Codlactone. Increases weight and flesh by leaps and bounds ! Rs. 1-6. MADON, SONS and Co. Bombay

Rowlands Kalydor is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c. ; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

PURELY PERSONAL.

It is rumoured that King Alexander of Servia will seek the hand of Princess Marie of Greece in marriage.

It is stated that the costs which Mr. Benn will have to pay in the St. George's election petition amount to at least £20,000.

Appley Hall, Norfolk, is to be the residence of Princess Maud of Wales and Prince Charles of Denmark after their marriage.

The new manager of the Highland Railway is preparing a list of summer lodgings which can be reached at each station along the line. Each stationmaster, before entering a house on his list, satisfies himself personally as to the suitability of the house.

Some people will recollect the pianoforte "prodigy," Raoul Koszalski, who after a brilliant tour in Germany and Austria, came here in the summer of 1893 and gave a series of performances which were astounding for a boy of eight. In a special letter from its Berlin correspondent, the New York "Sunday Journal" declares that Koszalski has been discovered at Dusseldorff to be not a boy at all, but a "comely girl of sweet sixteen."

Everyone knows the story of the pressman who, when asked at one of "General" Booth's meetings if he were saved, replied that he was a reporter. The following, of which the scene is laid in Melbourne, is reported to have occurred during the "General's" visit to that city. One of the reporters for an evening paper rose to leave the hall with his copy. "Brother," cried the "General,' "you will be d——if you go now." "I shall be d——by the sub-editor if I don't go," was the reply. "But the Lord is greater than the sub-editor." said the "General." warningly. "The sub-editor does not think so," was the retort.

The "Christian News" publishes a letter from the pen of the Rev. Professor Fergus Ferguson, Glasgow, ex-President of the Evangelical Union, eulogising the editor of that publication; and expressing his "deep sense of the loss which the removal of Dr. Adamson cross the Border entails upon our Scottish Churches." "For intellectual ability and furniture," says the Rev. Dr. Ferguson, "as well as business capability and readiness to help other ministers, taken all in all he has not left his match behind him among our Evangelical Union Churches. It is some mitigation of the loss that he will still edit the 'Christian News' and appear from time to time at our denominational gatherings."

It is evident that Mr. Cecil Rhodes places immense value on time, and a striking instance of this occurred when the steamer Kanzler, by which he was travelling to Beira, met with a mishap in the Suez Canal. Mr. Rhodes, thinking that the steamer would be refloated in a day or so, contented himself on shore; but when two or three days elapsed, and the prospect was still uncertain, he could waste no farther time, but at once chartered the steamer Orestes to convey him direct to his destination. It is said that this "saving of time" cost the Cape Premier no less a sum than £3,500. This is probably about the largest "passage money" ever paid by a single individual at any rate, from Suez to Beira.

A story of the minister's man in 183[illegible] is told in the "Sketch of the History of Junction Road U. P. Church," Leith, issued in connection with a bazar held the other day in the Music Hall, Edinburgh. "Sanders had a firm belief that if the lassies were baptised before the laddies, the lassies would have beards, and the laddies none. One day he was sorely tried in this respect. The 'preses' of the managers was 'standing up,' and his lady was not forward. Jenny Morrison, the doorkeeper, grasped the situation, and running to the house, which was near by, gasped out, 'Mrs—, the men are staning up an' you no forrit!' Mrs—, who was waiting ready for a cab that had not come, came off at once, and was received by Sanders out in Junction Road waving his arm and crying, 'Come awa,' wumman, or yer laddie 'll loss his beard!' Fortunately, the lady was in time for her 'turn,' and the laddie's beard has since grown profusely."

Having in last month's "Review of Reviews" revealed the character of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, as it appears to his discerning judgment, Mr W. T. Stead addresses himself in this month's issue to the character of Oom Paul. The result is very far from flattering. In the first place, Mr Stead draws an amusing comparison between President Kruger and one of his principal champions in this country—namley, Mr Labouchere. "If you want to know what Mr. Kruger is, imagine him as being everything Mr Labouchere is not. Where Mr Labouchere says 'Yes,' Mr. Kruger says 'No.' Where Mr Labouchere says 'No,' Mr. Kruger says 'Yes.' If Frankenstein were to be commissioned to construct a monster who should in principle and practice embody every quality and characteristic most antipathetic to Mr. Labouchere, the results would bear the closest possible resemblance to Mr. Kruger." Even the monero Orangeman, Mr. Stead adds, could give lessons in toleration "to this green visaged god of Mr. Labouchere's idolatry."

Wherever the Empress Eugenie goes, a little wicker basket goes with her, which she looks after herself when travelling. Many people would long ago have liked to know the meaning of this, and now a gossip tells the tale. That little basket contains a most important piece of property in the shape of a hedgehog. It is the one and only pet of the Empress, and she looks after it entirely herself. Its basket is lined softly and comfortably with padded silk.

The Princess of Wales, it is said, to the great discomfort of whoever may be acting as the maid-in-waiting, never puts herself at ease in travelling. Hour after hour she retains a bolt upright position, and never thinks of removing her bonnet or lying down. She attributes the habit to her rigid bringing up, and in speaking of it recently said to a friend: "We were never allowed to lie down during the daytime when we were children, for fear of making ourselves untidy, and I am so accustomed to the habit now that I should never dream of removing my bonnet while on a journey."

The Queen was kept informed at frequent intervals as to the state of the weather in the Channel before her departure to the French coast. Her Majesty is a far better sailor than the Prince of Wales, but, with the exception of one or two of the younger grandchildren, the English Royal Family are almost every one the victims of sea-sickness. The Princess Beatrice, however, is a very good sailor. The plan of the route provisionally adopted for her Majesty's journey was printed as usual, and the most exact information, even to the height of the railway above the sea level, is given to the Royal travellers.

The announcement that Sir Charles Tupper is about to retire from the position of High Commissioner for Canada will be received with general regret, but we may hope it does not mean his abandonment of interest in the Dominion. He has represented Canada in this country since 1884, and there are few men to whom the Canadians owe more. He was the late Sir John Macdonald's right-hand man, and to him more than to anyone else was due the successful issue of the dispute with the States in reference to the Atlantic Fisheries.

The Hon. James Burke Roche, who was selected by the Nationalist Convention as candidate for East Kerry, where a vacancy was caused by the dual election of Mr. Michael Davitt, is a brother of Lord Fermoy, and heir presumptive to the peerage. This will be his introduction to politics, though he should have an inherited interest in them, his grandfather having been a member of the Irish Parliament, and having in that capacity voted against the Act of Union. There is to be a Unionist candidate in the person of Captain John M'Gillicuddy, a brother of the M'Gillicuddy of the Reeks.

NON-POISONOUS.
Condy's Fluid
Destroys all Foul Smells.
Kills Disease Germs.
Purifies Air and Water
Cisterns, and Filters.
A Luxury in the Bath, etc.
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere.
With 32 page Book of Directions.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this ☞

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Fazilka, 2,697 tons, Captain J Wilson, sailed yesterday for Galle, in ballast.

The s s Indrani, 3,22[illegible] tons, Captain T Trotter, arrived in harbour yesterday from New Port, (12th March), with a cargo of coals.

The B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,797 tons, Captain W H Jacob, which arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Busreh (29th March), brought a general cargo.

The Wilson Line s s Alecto, 2,341 tons, Captain H Wing, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Wilson, Mr and Mrs Willis and two children.

The B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Abdoola Hamed Bassam, Major Smythe, Mr G E Howse, Mr E R Smitham, Mr Rahimtoola, wife and five children, and two others.

The B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain T J Grier, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Alaiwee bin Ethwan, Mr Hajee Esmail Hajee Allana and five ladies, Mr Hajee Goolwabe Esmail, wife, brother, and two children, one gentleman, one lady and child, Mr Hassam bin Saleh, Miss Eagan, Mr Hameya Hajee, Mr Abdool Rahim Hajee, Mr Mahomed Attaman, Mr Sayed Tanaballi, two Hospital Assistants, Mr Dhondjee Nagoojee Vizray and 69 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton	Capt	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
A	Alecto	2341	Wing	Hull	9-4	F Muir & Co
B	Strathairly	2704	Coulthurst	Havre	15-4	W & A Graham
C	Sultan	1775	Collins	R S Ports	15-4	V Ebrahim
D	Akara	3428	Cave	N F		M M & Co
F	Ataka	2388	Bennett	N F		K Nixon
G	Crescent	905	Cos[illegible]	Natal	[illegible]	H C Tarmahomed
H & J	Raventhaler	1829	Gamberg	Kurrachi		Glade & Co
K	Hochhemer	1810	Relsing	Hamburg	12-4	Glade & Co
L	Assyria	970		No fixed		M Mackenzie
N	Courland	780	Milne	Natal	12-4	D Abdoola
O	City of Khios	2[illegible]83	Kinloch	Liverpool	11-4	F Forbes & Co
P	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	R S Ports	N F	H C Josub

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton	Capt	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
Mahanadi	547	Adam	C Gulf	9-4	Shepherd & Co
Saburmati	5.4	Ahmed	Magalore	10-4	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Tons.	Cap.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Britannia	1991	Hillcoat	Liverpool	16-4	W& A Graham
4	Patna	1797	Jacobs	N F		M M & Co
5	Mirzapore	2167	Lenden	China	16-4	P & O Co
6	Brindisi	2129	Dickender	China	17-4	P & O Co
9	Strathairly	2678	McKenzie	Hamburg		W& A Graham
12	Eden Hall	2[illegible]82	Black	N F		[illegible] Bates
13	Lochtay	3416	Young	N F	21-4	W & A Graham
15	Hydaspes	1912	Dowell	N F		P & O S N Co,
16	Jupiter	2199	Morgan	N F		W & A Graham,

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Caspian ... 363 ... James Mackintosh

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h, 8m. 14·58.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·[illegible] of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Kapurthala (s)	Skinner	Busreh, March 26.
	Indrani (s)	Trotter	New port, March 12.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	R. I. M. S. Clive	Barwick	England.
	Natal (s)	Verron	China, &c.
	Alphee (s)	Etienne	Persian Gulf.
	Alecto (s)	Wing	Hull.
	Fazilka (s)	Wilson	Galle.

The steamer Simla, Captain Grier, obtained her port clearance yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

DAILY IMPORTS.—April 9.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Gordon s—50 cases beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowajee; 244 cases beer, whisky, Turner Morrison and Co; 7 cases confectionery, A S Attari

City of Dublin s—192 cask whisky, M Russie and Co.

Australia s—10 cases whisky, Noel and Richards.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Gordon s—250 boxes bar soap, A H Siedick.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—85 cases port and sherry wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 1 cask wine, Phillips and Co.

Peninsular s—5 cases medicine, Cursondas Nathoo.

Malaca s—21 cases medicine, Kursondas Nathoo.

FROM HULL

Alecto s—7 packages paper, Hussonally Abdoolally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Europa s—50 drums methylated spirit, Jamsetjee and Co.

Hochhiemer s—10 cases glassware, Sally Mahomed Cassum.

Bhopal s—1 qr-cask rectified spirit, M Russee and Co.

Lindenfels s—15 cases glassware, F M Thanawalla.

Baroda s—5 cases glassware, Gullamhussein Cullian.

Benares s—6 hogsheads methylated spirit, D Dadabhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Ariel s—708 cases window glass, &c. Tyabally, Ebramjee; 4 cases candles, Mullally Curremsee; 41 cases glassware, Rahimtoola Gangjee.

Hochhiemer s—350 boxes candles, S A S Dawood; 25 cases paper, 275 cases candles, Nuzerally Heptoolabhoy; 40 cases champagne, Phipson and Co.

Baroda s—14 casks glassware, Moosa Ayoob; 15 cases perfumed spirit, Rustomjee Shapoorjee; 25 cases glassware, Mahomed Ebram; 33 cases glassware, &c, Cassum Nanjee and Co; 13 cases pot paper, Abdoolally Cassumjee; 150 cases window glass, Joseph Suaris and Co.

FROM DUNDEE.

Baroda s—92 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—18 bales paper, Kika Khusal

FROM CHARENTE.

Oriental s—181 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee; 1070 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardeshir and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Oriental s—56 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Framjee 55 cases brandy, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Khios s—31 bales wool, Canjee Khataw; 4½ cwts muckai, S M Allarakhia; 1,00[illegible] cwts myrabollams, Hurjee Govindjee; 2,00[illegible] cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 20 bales wool, and 60 cwts turmeric, Kurmally Shuriff and Co; 39 bales wool, Tatoomall Chimondas; 28 bales wool, Nagjee Nanjee; 13 bales wool, Jeena Valli; 100 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 44 bales wool, A M Latiff; 30 bales wool, Tyeb Hajee; 15 cwts condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 10[illegible] bales cotton fly, Raghowjee Kursondas and Co; 1 bales wool, Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co; 2,001 cwts myrabollams, Kika Khooshall.

Britania s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 67 bales cotton, Multanchand Hazarimull; 950 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 52[illegible] cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee.

FOR HULL.

Alecto s—75 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,500 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Strathairly s—[illegible]03 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 6,033 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,001 cwts rape seed, Sanday and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Isaac Wright and Co; 2,001 cwts mustardseed, N Khairaz and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—2,799 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,115 cwts groundnuts, and 1,761 cwts castorseed, Nansie Khairaz and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Alecto s—2 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ikbal s—89[illegible] bales cotton 4,000 cwts poppyseed, and 2,70[illegible] cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,113 cwts poppyseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR PALERMO.

Ataka s—4000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Strathtay s—10 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 200 cwts myrabollam, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 600 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co; 15999 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Hochhiemer s—260 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 440 bales cotton Glade and Co; 440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 2000 cwts myrabollams, [illegible] Kipp; 22[illegible] bales, cotton, Glade and Co; 90 cwts senna leaves, Halbeack and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Locktay s—6502 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2001 cwts rapeseed, John Fachiri; 4002 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwts poppy seed, David Sassoon and Co; 4408 cwts poppyseed, 2500 cwts rapeseed, 2000 cwts linseed and 4500 cwts poppy seed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Hochhiemer s—550 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA

Ataka s—300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Clyde s—199 cwts myrabollams, Joomabhai Jan Mahomed.

FOR ODESSA.

Ataka s—600 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Brindisi s—500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 250 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 75 bales twist, M Byramjee; 19 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 300 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 2[illegible]6 cwts olibanum, Allybhoy Chaglanie and Co; 8[illegible] cwts olibanum, Gulamhusein Visram; 1[illegible]7 cwts fennelseed, V Jamnadas; 4 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 4 bales piecegoods, John A Begbie and Co; 250 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 220 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 34 cwts sharkfins, K M Jaitha; 12 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 150 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Mirzapore s—58 chests opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Brindisi s—575 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 50 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 4 bales piece goods, John A Begbie and Co; 173 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Mirzapore s—750 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 250 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 500 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nadir s—147 bales cotton, T G Young and Co.

HIGH COURT.—April 10.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.)

For Consent Decree.

522-94—Chalk W and S—James Pearce vs Sorabjee Pestonjee Massani—Brown and M.

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

241-95—Craigie L and O—Thomas Alfred Bulkley and another vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co.—Part heard.

NOTICES.

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EASILY DETECTED BY SYMPTOMS OF
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Ayer's Hair Vigor
RESTORES COLOR,
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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
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IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the
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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, [illegible] COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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DISINFECTING
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"SANITAS" POWDER is non-poisonous and fragrant, and generates (by slow evaporation) the active oxygenated and aromatic healthful vapours of Pine and Eucalyptus Forests.
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It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**

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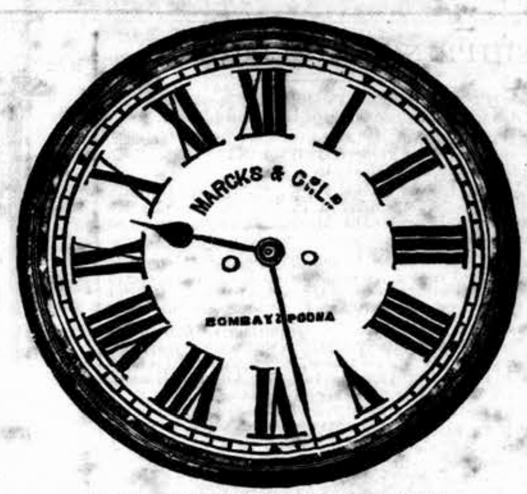

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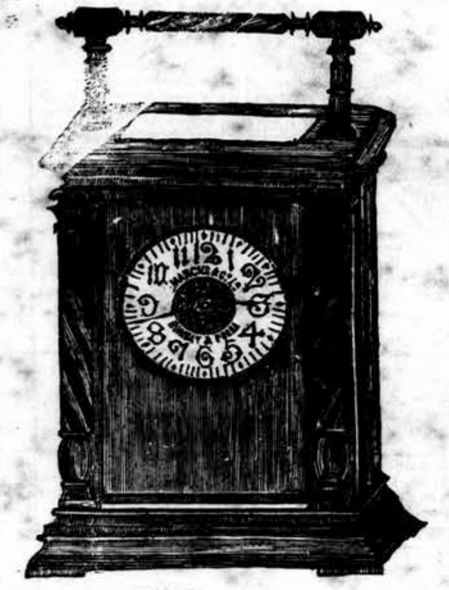

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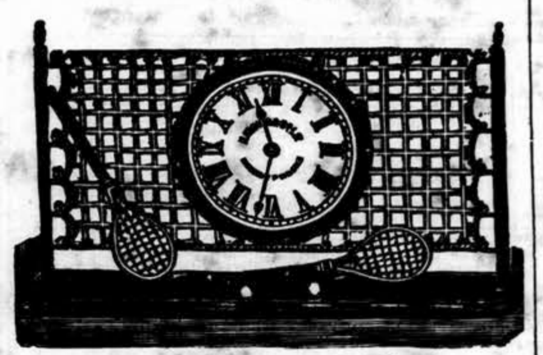

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It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

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The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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Black Leather
Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

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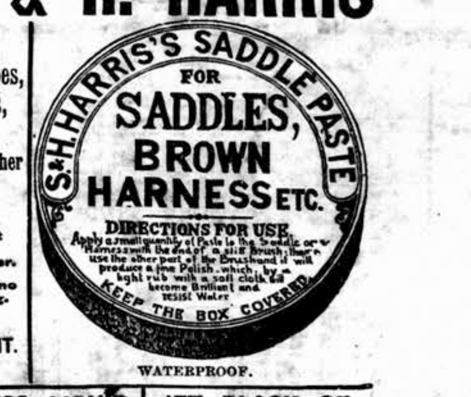

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Or Self-shining Jet.

JET BLACK OIL
FOR HARNESS.

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SUMMER HEAT

CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS.

CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS contains both the stimulating and nutritious properties of beef perfectly digested, in the form of an extremely palatable cordial. It is largely prescribed by the Medical Profession for General and Nervous Debility, Indigestion, and Anæmia, Loss of Appetite, and in Convalescence generally. Whenever Carnrick's Liquid Peptonoids will render excellent help, as it restores power, improves Nutrition, and stimulates the digestive functions.

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